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MEETING MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC

AU102110 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Services in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 10 January broadcasts a 10-minute report on a meeting held in Tirana at 1800 on 10 January on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The announcer states that the "solemn" meeting was attended by Haxhi Lleshi, Mehmet Shehu, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Rita Marko, Manush Myftiu, Simon Stefani and Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana district party committee, and others.

The meeting is opened by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The main speech on the occasion is delivered by Xhafer Spahiu, AWP Central Committee member and secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium. The first minute of the speech is recorded. Xhafer Spahiu begins by recalling that 35 years ago, on 11 January 1946, the republic was proclaimed in Tirana, "burying once and for all the hated feudal-bourgeois regime," and thus crowning the sacrifices made by the Albanian people in the war of national liberation. The Albanian people then set out to rebuild the country.

An announcer then reads a summary of the rest of Spahiu's speech, in which he points out that since 1946, the AWP has held seven congresses, led the country from one success to another in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism of all hues, and transformed Albania from the poorest country in Europe into a modern country whose industrial production is [illegible] times higher, and whose agricultural output has increased 5 times, with all its villages supplied with electricity and with a working class now numbering nearly half a million. Albania now has 46,000 higher cadres, compared with 380, and over 120,000 middle-grade cadres, as against 2,000 in 1938.

Further on, the announcer says, Xhafer Spahiu stressed that the Sixth 5-Year Plan just concluded was of particular importance because it was fulfilled not only in the face of a bitter encirclement and blockade imposed against Albania by the two superpowers, but also at a time "when the Chinese revisionists tore off their mask and revealed themselves as rabid enemies of Marxism-Leninism, and cut off all the credits and agreements concluded between the two sides, abandoning a number of important projects." However, all these obstacles were successfully overcome by the working class and all the Albanian people, who had previously experienced "such a treacherous act" on the part of the Khrushchevite revisionists.

The announcer cites Spahiu as saying: "Our party and state have resolutely and boldly denounced the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist superpowers, their conspiracies and their rivalries for the division and redivision of the world into zones of influence and domination and for markets and raw materials. The valuable predictions of our party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, concerning the dangerous consequences arising from the policy and aggressive activity of the imperialist superpowers, have been fully vindicated by experience and the development of events in the world." This is proved by a state of war and severe tension in the Middle East and Persian Gulf, the fascist-type aggression carried out by the Soviet social imperialists in Afghanistan, the conspiracies and intrigues of the United States and Soviet Union to subdue the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian people, and the aggressive policies of the Chinese revisionists in Southeast Asia, as well as by numerous other events throughout the world.

The announcer reports Spahiu as saying that the U.S.-Soviet rivalry and that of their respective blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, is also apparent in Europe. "This is proved by the latest events in Poland. On the one hand, these events are a direct consequence of implementing the treacherous course of the 20th congress of the revisionist party of the Soviet Union, and a clear reflection of the continual degeneration of its capitalist-revisionist society. On the other hand, these events are also a consequence of the interference of Western imperialism and its dangerous instrument, the Vatican--to whom the Polish revisionist leadership has opened its doors--with its antisocialist and antinational policy. The Polish working class and people are currently suffering the consequences of this anti-Marxist policy. They are living under the specter of a military intervention and armed aggression by the Soviet Union and its vassals in the Warsaw Pact. In these difficult days for the Polish people, all honest people in the world cannot fail to understand the great contrast between the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of the Soviet Union in Lenin's and Stalin's time on the one hand, and the aggressive and hegemonistic policy and activity of the present-day Soviet leaders like Brezhnev and company, who have turned the Soviet Union into an aggressive social imperialist superpower."

The announcer then reports that Xhafer Spahiu concluded by saying that Albania will implement the coming 5-year plan relying entirely on its own material, human and financial resources, "with no aid or credit whatsoever," and under conditions of the exacerbation of the international crisis and of the imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade.

## ENVER HOXHA NEW BOOK ON 'REVISIONISM' PUBLISHED

AU111555 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Tirana, 11 Jan (ATA)--The book "Enver Hoxha, Against Modern Revisionism" (collection of works), a continuation of two previous volumes under the above title, came off the press.

This book contains selected materials written by Comrade Enver Hoxha during the years 1971-1975, a part of which is published for the first time.

## BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S RETURN--Tirana 11 Jan (ATA)--The delegation of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, headed by the member of this council Filip Kota, returned home from Canada. The delegation attended the national conference of the Canadian Workers' Association. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 81 AU]

PARTY DAILY CITES POLISH JOURNAL ON ANTISOCIALISTS

AU091249 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 January 1981, carries on page 5 an 800-word report by BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev, entitled: "The Rear Area of the Antisocialist Forces" devoted to an article by Julian Wilczynski published in the Polish ideology and politics journal on the ties of the Polish antisocialist groups with the "propagandist-saboteur centrals of imperialism." The BTA correspondent stresses the coordination between the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) and Radio Free Europe in their anti-Polish and antisocialist activities. In this respect this journal cites a number of publications by KOR leaders Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik published by them as early as 1976 and 1977 in various journals and newspapers for which KOR received Z3,126,590 and Z3,472,410, later in 1978 and 1979. "After the establishment of the Solidarity trade union," this journal writes, "the Radio Free Europe station limited its propaganda popularizing the 'services' and activity of KOR in organizing the strikes. Radio Free Europe is now trying to give the idea that KOR is not striving to take power and has no intention of toppling the present Polish regime.

The strategic goals of the antisocialist groups in Poland and of the anticommunist centrals in the West, the journal says in conclusion, are that Poland should become a "democratic and pluralistic state" and should transform itself from a socialist state into a bourgeois one.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLETES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU091928 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan (BTA)--The favorable assessment given yesterday to Bulgaro-Greek relations by the foreign ministers of the two countries Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, was reaffirmed today.

This morning the two foreign ministers continued to discuss bilateral cooperation, giving particular consideration to the expansion of economic relations. Making the contacts between business circles in the two countries easier, was an item that figured high on the agenda of their talks.

The Bulgarian party to the talks expressed satisfaction with the initiatives of the Greek public and the official circles to mark the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis looked into a number of topical problems concerning the situation in the Balkans, in Europe and the Middle East.

The Madrid meeting and the problems of detente, disarmament and other international questions were also discussed at their morning meeting.

The talks on bilateral cooperation were attended also by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Nikola Todoriev, the minister of power generation and by experts from the two countries.

Report on Departure

AU111643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] On 11 January Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek minister of foreign affairs, departed from Bulgaria. His visit was a continuation of the tradition of further improving Bulgarian-Greek relations and will contribute to their improvement.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS FRG DELEGATION

AU120935 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan (BTA)--The delegation of the Eastern Committee of the West German economy with the Federal Alliance of West German Industrialists, headed by Mr Otto von Amerongen Wolff, president of the committee and president of the Association of German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, arrived here yesterday and late last night had a meeting with a Bulgarian delegation led by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

The Bulgarian minister made the guests familiar with the basic tasks facing the Bulgarian economy in the next five years. Pointing out that in the eighth five-year period, too, the high rates of economic growth are to be preserved, he accentuated the fact that 65 to 70 percent of the capital investments to be made over this period, will be injected into modernizing and reconstructing the existing industrial capacities. As Minister Khristov said, this is bound to further raise the efficiency of the Bulgarian economy and the quality of its output, ultimately enhancing the competitive capacity of export goods.

It was revealed at the talks that the new investments have been directed primarily into exploring and developing the local power and raw materials resources, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and mechanical engineering, particularly robotics, the manufacture of mechanical handling equipment and warehouse facilities, machinery for the timber industry and the tobacco and food industry. It was said at the talks that in the future, too, Bulgaria will continue to develop the electronic and the chemical industry (oil processing in depth), agriculture and other industries.

Stressing that among the non-socialist countries the Federal Republic of Germany is Bulgaria's basic trading partner, Minister Khristo Khristov added that in the abovementioned spheres a number of projects can be set up jointly.

It was stressed in conclusion that bilateral cooperation can be much more active because it is of mutual interest. Minister Khristov described the policy of discrimination conducted by some Western countries in their trade with the socialist countries as "outdated policy".

For his part Mr Otto von Amerongen Wolff said that the trading relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany in the seventies had shown a satisfactory trend of development and that the moment was now ripe for a search for new ways and spheres of cooperation, chiefly in power generation and the mining of mineral and ore resources. In his view, regardless of the rise in bilateral trade and of tourist relations, the existing opportunities are still unexplored and unutilized to the necessary extent. Saying that no one should forget the Helsinki accords he added: "The embargo towards the socialist states practised by some countries is ineffective".

At the end the guest added that the economy of the Federal Republic of Germany is in a position to respond to the requirements of the Bulgarian economy.

BTA DIRECTOR GENERAL LOZAN STRELKOV DIES

AU091923 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan (BTA)--Mr Lozan Strelkov, the director general of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) died here today at the age of 68. The prominent Bulgarian figure, playwright and publicist headed the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency since 1962.

SNOWSTORMS CAUSE DAMAGES, WATER, POWER FAILURES

AU120947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] On 8 January, under the influence of a cyclone penetrating from the northeast, storms accompanied by strong winds and snowfall developed in the country's central and eastern parts.

Significant difficulties developed in many parts of the country such as Stara Zagora, Burgas, Varna, Tolbukhin, Shumen, Yambol, Kurdzhali, and especially Sliven Okrug. Sections of highways were covered with snow. Traffic has stopped. Railroad transportation is also experiencing difficulties. In many places the supply of electricity and water, as well as telephone service, have been interrupted. The normal activity of some industrial plants and agroindustrial complexes has been disrupted. Apartment and public buildings have been damaged.

A meeting of the permanent governmental commission on organizing and conducting rescue and emergency action during natural disasters and major production breakdowns took place yesterday at the Council of Ministers. The meeting dealt with overcoming the snowstorms' consequences.

Urgent measures ave been taken by the okrug and local leaderships of the affected regions, as well as by the separate ministries and departments. The population has actively participated in these measures.

The okrug permanent commissions and civil defense staffs of the ministries and other departments have been alerted to implement the decisions of the governmental commission. The necessary means for cleaning the roads and restoring water and electricity have been secured. It has been ordered to quickly supply the affected regions with the necessary construction materials. Additional measures for supplying the population with bread and other food have been taken.

Units of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Main Administration of the Construction Army Units and other groups of the okrug administrations have been activated for the emergency restoration work.

In connection with the difficulties which have developed, it is necessary for the leaderships of ministries, other departments, the executive committees of the okrug People's Councils and the economic organizations and plants to take additional measures for quickly restoring normal work in industry, transportation, agriculture, trade, schools and children's institutions.

BRIEFS

RECEPTION AT CUBAN EMBASSY--On 7 January Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy hall on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The reception was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov and Dimitur Stanishev; members of the government; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; cultural figures and others. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 7 Jan 81 AU]

MEDIA VIEW WORK-FREE SATURDAYS ISSUE IN POLAND

LD120954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The outcome of the past working Saturday in the Polish People's Republic is summed up in a report sent to RUDE PRAVO by the newspaper's Warsaw correspondent, Jan Lipavsky. As he says, Saturday, 10 January, which was to have been, according to the leadership of the so-called Solidarity trade union, a free day, was, after all, a normal working day for a considerable number of enterprises, as prescribed by the government. Solidarity's appeals not to work on Saturday came to nothing in many enterprises, and in offices and services they were totally ignored.

A number of things have thus been proved. On the one hand, it has been proved that the majority of citizens have identified themselves with the government's program for the gradual introduction of free Saturdays and that they are aware of the enormous economic losses that they themselves would feel if they had responded to the demagogic appeals of the Solidarity leadership and had immediately and permanently made Saturdays a nonworking day. They did not let themselves be intimidated when they found themselves on the Solidarity blacklist because they came to work on a Saturday shift. They persisted even on those occasions when Solidarity officials tried physically to prevent them from entering their work places.

Nevertheless, it is also true, Jan Lipavsky says in his report, that a considerable number of people last Saturday blindly yielded to the will of those who made no secret of the fact that they were seeking confrontation with the stand adopted by the Polish Government over the issue of free Saturdays.

TV Comments on Solidarity

LD092338 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 9 Jan 81

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs of the People's Republic of Poland has announced that, on the basis of the government's decision, these Saturdays, 10 and 24 January, are working days. It stated that absence from work during these days, intended by some collectives inspired by the trade union Solidarity, will be judged as an unjustified absence without the claim for wages or any other financial remuneration.

Karol Modzelweski, a Solidarity spokesman, accused the government of attempting to provoke a confrontation with the independent trade unions regarding the issue of work-free Saturdays. He stated that Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor and wages, has issued instructions to enterprise directors to fine workers who do not come to work this Saturday. The government had said that it wanted to cooperate with Solidarity in tackling the issue of work-free Saturdays, but then it embarked on drafting its own draft bill. In such circumstances, the government is no longer our partner, but our rival, Karol Modzelewski said.

Although we are used to hearing various demagogic statements from a number of Solidarity leaders, what they demonstrated in their latest statement goes beyond the limit. It is well known that the issue of work-free Saturdays has been the topic of negotiations between the government and the trade unions. Now, all of a sudden, Solidarity has unanimously declared work-free Saturdays, regardless of the negotiations outcome; it has made its own decision. This is simply inadmissible. This cannot happen anywhere in the world.

After the government reacted in the way it did--and it could not have reacted in any other way--Solidarity suddenly started shouting hysterically and demagogically accused the government. That is indeed inadmissible and unheard-of demagogy.

But this is not the main thing I wanted to talk about in connection with this report. I wanted to stress, above all--without drawing any premature conclusions--that if this report is evidence of the state power organs' decision to adopt a more decisive and firmer attitude towards all anarchic and demagogic tendencies, then this report is positive; let us add that it is one of the first positive reports coming from Poland in a long time.

Of course, only further developments will show what turn things will take. One could say that it would be premature to draw any conclusions, but the newly begun path ought to and could lead towards stabilizing the situation in Poland, our neighbor.

Radio Cites FRG Daily

LD101920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Although today is a normal working Saturday in Poland, some enterprises had a work-free day. Part of the workforce yielded to the propaganda of the Solidarity trade union and stayed away from work.

The leadership of Solidarity unilaterally proclaimed all Saturdays as days off without taking into consideration facts of which it and the entire Polish public are aware: the current critical state of the Polish economy and the realistic proposal of the government to shorten the working week in Poland in stages. In some organizations, trade union members were threatened with expulsion from the union if they came to work today.

Shops, transportation organs, central offices and services functioned normally throughout Poland.

Even some West German journals were surprised by the thoughtlessness of the new Polish trade unions. The West German daily DER AGESPIEGEL, for example, said today that recent events are cause for anxiety in the present unstable economic situation in Poland. Such anxiety is further evoked by individual strike actions of an anarchistic nature and also by today's quite unnecessary trial of strength supporting a 5-day week.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU091332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 81 pp 1,2

[CTK report on the signing of several CSSR-Soviet cooperation documents in Prague on 7 January]

[Text] The session of the intergovernmental CSSR-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which was held in Prague on 5-7 January 1981, ended with the signing of a protocol and several documents.

The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by V. Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the Soviet delegation was led by N. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The signing was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier R. Rohlicek. A. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, also was present.

Particular attention was devoted at the talks to issues pertaining to further developing cooperation in engineering.

Representatives of the cooperating ministries signed programs during the session for the expansion of specialization and cooperation of production for [individual] branches in the sphere of instruments, automated control systems and computer technology, shipbuilding, communications industry, automobile industry and engineering products for the food industry. The signing of these subprograms concluded an important stage of work arising from the long-term program in the expansion of specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and the USSR until 1990.

The commission and its bodies will now concentrate their endeavors on preparing further concrete agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production and on ensuring the implementation of the branch subprograms and of the agreements signed.

At the session, planning bodies provided information about the results of the coordination of the 1981-85 national economic plans and about the direction of other work aimed at strengthening the long-range development of mutual economic relations, especially discussing the possibilities concerning further expanding cooperation and goods exchange.

The two countries' foreign trade bodies provided information about the preparation of a protocol on the exchange of goods in 1981, which they will sign this January. In addition, the commission acknowledged that foreign trade organizations continue to conclude contracts for mutual goods deliveries in the current 5-year plan, especially for machinery and equipment with a long manufacturing cycle. At the same time, they adopted measures aimed at intensifying that activity.

The constant growth of the mutual goods exchange puts great demands on ensuring the transportation of goods. Therefore, the commission is paying systematic attention to these issues. To improve the situation, it has adopted concrete measures for the immediate period as well as long-range measures aimed at a broader implementation of advanced forms of transportation, particularly containerization and palletization.

Cooperation with the USSR in the construction and reconstruction of industrial projects in the CSSR plays an important role in the development of the Czechoslovak economy. In the 1976-80 period it concentrated on 17 important national economic projects, the most important of which is the construction of the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice and the putting into operation of 12 kilometers of new lines of the Prague subway.

On the basis of positive experience won during the past 5-year plan, the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations have prepared a draft agreement that envisages a substantial expansion of cooperation in construction and reconstruction of industrial plants and other projects in the CSSR in 1981-85. The agreement will be signed in the immediate future.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED

LD092146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol was signed in Vienna today between Czechoslovakia and Austria on cooperation in culture, science and education for the coming 2 years. The document will contribute toward development of mutual contacts and will broaden possibilities for further cooperation between the two countries.

DAILY ON SOCIALIST STATES' IDEOLOGY COOPERATION

AU091355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Jaroslav Kucera: "The Comprehensiveness of Our Community: Paths of Development in the Socialist Countries' Ideological Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] As one of the most significant expressions of the unity of their socioeconomic structure, the consolidation of the most diverse contacts between fraternal socialist countries is one of the basic laws governing the development of socialism as a world system. The development of these contacts today has become truly comprehensive; it encompasses all spheres of the socialist countries' life, including the ideological one. The cooperation of fraternal countries in this sphere is no less significant than their political and economic cooperation.

The Basis: Marxism-Leninism

Our party has also always fully realized the significance of the ideological cooperation of the socialist countries for the advance of the socialist community as a whole.

The constant strengthening of the socialist countries' ideological cooperation also follows from their adherence to revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology, which has uncovered the basic social laws governing the construction of the new society in these countries. As the leading subject of the advance of socialist society, even the entire theoretical and practical activity of the communist and workers parties proceeds from Marxism-Leninism; the mutual relations of this society also form the core of the socialist countries' ideological cooperation. The first priorities in ideology are, above all, to generalize experience and formulate specific laws governing the building of advanced socialism; to enhance the effectiveness of ideological work; to proceed jointly against ideological subversion, bourgeois ideology and revisionism; and to train ideological workers and scientists in the social sciences. This cooperation has already yielded valuable results, many of which have become the property of the entire international communist and workers movements, and also, to a considerable extent, of national liberation movements.

The Marxist-Leninist parties in the early postwar years delineated the class substance of the peoples' democratic system in East Europe and Asian states. Their experience, acquired during the transition from the democratic phase of the revolution to the socialist phase, today is helping revolutionary Ethiopia, Angola and Afghanistan, as well as other countries building a society free of exploitation. Later, the Moscow conference of communist and workers parties of the socialist states, held in 1957, provided the exact formulation of the general laws and principles governing the building of the new society, appropriate for all countries that had taken the socialist road. The power of the socialist countries' and their ruling parties' ideological cooperation has substantially contributed toward unmasking Maoism as one of the forms of modern anticommunism. Cooperation continues to play a significant role in the fight against this ideopolitical foundation of the Chinese leadership's anti-peace, hegemonist policy.

New Quality

The coordination of mass communications media, press agencies and journalists' unions, and the extensive exchange of materials and programs between individual countries is a significant part of the socialist countries' ideological cooperation. This cooperation also includes activities oriented abroad. The socialist countries are consistently coordinating their actions, aimed at explaining foreign policy and successes in economic and cultural development. They are striving to enable the world's peoples to know the truth about true socialism, which imperialist propaganda surrounds with a barrier of slanders and lies.

Within the framework of the socialist countries' ideological cooperation, considerable attention is also devoted to the common fight against anticommunism and revisionism and to the strengthening of the working people's socialist, international awareness.

An All-Embracing Togetherness

In socialist ideological cooperation, constantly increasing significance is given to shared solutions of topical theoretical questions, particularly of problems in building socialism and communism. This cooperation has contributed considerably toward a profound knowledge of the general laws--having an internal character--governing the building of the advanced stage of socialism. Cooperation on advanced socialism theoretical issues has helped determine the shared theoretical and political positions of most socialist countries; it has aided uniform understanding of the substance, criteria and main features of advanced socialism. Much useful work has also been done on answering questions about the socialist way of life and the relationship between the general and the specific in advanced socialism, as well as development and management issues studying in the socialist economy and social ist economic integration, and also the development of contemporary international relations and the world revolutionary process. All this is of considerable significance both for determining the future course of the fraternal parties and their strategy in building the new society, and for the world revolutionary process.

The socialist countries' mutual ideological cooperation contributes significantly toward socialist peoples' spiritual lives drawing closer and toward strengthening in the individual countries a homogenous social awareness, based on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

As a new historical partnership, the socialist community is thus becoming a partnership not only politically and economically, but also spiritually, and ideologically. It is becoming a partnership in the comprehensive social sense, oriented toward homogeneity in all spheres of life. This development, containing no basic contradiction between national and international and accompanied by a simultaneous upsurge of the national cultures, of science, arts and spiritual life, is an attractive example for the peoples in the non-socialist world.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET ALUMINIUM--Since the beninning of 1980, the USSR has delivered more than 87,500 tons of aluminium to the CSSR, thus fulfilling the deliveries ahead of schedule. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

SYRIAN MINISTER DEPARTS--Najah al-Attar, Syrian minister of culture, concluded her visit to Czechoslovakia on 18 December. At the Ruzyne airport she was seen off by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and other representatives of Czechoslovak cultural life. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

POSTAL SERVICES WITH KAMPUCHEA--The CSSR Ministry of Communications announces that postal services with the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be partially resumed on 1 January 1981. Correspondence of all kinds will be accepted for mailing; as far as special services are concerned, only registered mail is permitted. The date for introducing the exchange of parcel-post packages is yet to be announced. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

APPOINTMENT CEREMONY--Today in the Hrzan palace in Prague, on behalf of the Federal Government, Matej Lucan introduced Zdenek Cermak to the post of director of the federal press and information office. The ceremony was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the party's Central Committee, and leading representatives of the communications media. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Jan 81 LD]

SFRY'S VRHOVEC ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, arrived in Berlin this morning for an official visit to the GDR. He was invited by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

KLUNCKER-LED DGB DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD092154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jan (ADN)--The delegation of the Main Executive of the Public Services and Transport Trade Union in the DGB led by Chairman Heinz Kluncker ended its 4-day visit to the GDR on Friday. A joint press release stresses that the delegation was received for an exchange of views by the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch. Detailed talks took place with a delegation of the Public Service Trade Union of the FDGB led by its Chairman Rolf Hoesselbarth.

The two sides briefed one another on the main emphases of their trade union representation of interests in the different social systems, discussed in detail current questions of the international development of the worldwide trade union movement as well as the further shaping of their bilateral relations, states the release. The talks had shown that these relations "proved useful, that they are possible despite opposing views on certain questions and can be developed further in this spirit."

The release goes on to state, "In view of the escalation of the international situation and despite differing opinions on the causes the need for the dialogue between trade unions, regardless of their political orientation and international ties, was underlined. The two sides confirmed that this dialogue can make a contribution toward safeguarding peace and continuing the process of detente."

"Guided by their members' deep concern for the safeguarding of peace and the results achieved hitherto of their policy of detente, trade unions corresponsibility and their support for arms control and disarmament was stressed as an important task of trade union representation of interests and a basic condition for social progress. The two delegations are guided by the fact that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente and cooperation between states with different social systems.

"The delegations of the two executives agreed on concrete measures for continuing their bilateral relations.

"Talks with the chairman of the Health Trade Union, Dr Elfriede Gerboth, and the chairman of the Transportation Telecommunications Trade Union, Karl Kalauch, also took place."

FRG 'CENTRAL REGISTRATION' OFFICE CRITICIZED

AU092050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 81 p 2

[R.L. article: "Salzgitter 'Registration Office' Still Continues Evil Practices"]

[Text] There is a town by the name of Salzgitter in the FRG. From time to time, the place is haunted by something that has earned it a certain dismal notoriety. What this involves is an official FRG authority which, properly speaking, should no longer exist. The office calls itself the "central registration office of the land judiciary administration." Its head recently submitted the annual report of activities for 1980.

This drab office name does not conceal an office for procuring cheap vegetables to give a hand to pensioned Nazi judges in the FRG. First, such people are not so easily pensioned off, and second, being state pensioners they draw such fat pensions that they do not need such things. No, the office chief had the following to report: Last year his office initiated altogether 1,060 "investigations" against GDR institutions and citizens--most of these, that is 900, "for political reasons."

As unbelievable as it may sound, that office exists and is being financed from the Bonn treasury for the sole purpose of legally prosecuting citizens of the GDR, that is members of another sovereign state, because as citizens of that other state they are carrying out, on that state's territory, work and obligations that are consistent with the laws of that state.

Just think if somewhere, let us say in Koethen, we set up a "registration office" which registers and blacklists Canadian citizens merely for stopping illegal border traffic somewhere between Montreal and Vancouver in accordance with Canadian law. People would consider us crazy, and with good reason.

But what the strange authority in Salzgitter (FRG) is undertaking against the GDR and its citizens is not at all absurd theater. It does not merely defame and prosecute GDR citizens. As has been proved, among other things before the Berlin Superior Military Court in July 1978, this strange authority, together with imperialist secret services, incites criminal acts against the GDR legal system.

The annual report of the "central registration office" is significant self-exposure. It makes clear that revanchism in the FRG is being pursued not only by old and new Nazis, but close together with them, also quite officially by the state. Recently, the policy of interfering in the GDR's affairs was legally proved by a decision of the Karlsruhe court extending applicability of the FRG's criminal law to citizens of our republic. The Salzgitter authority joins this effort as an official institution of revanchism. Thus the fiction of the "German Reich" within the borders of 1937, widespread among FRG politicians, is not at all restricted to fantasies and statements. As one can see, the great German dreams at FRG firesides rely on sturdy instruments. These instruments are aimed against international law. They serve cold war purposes against the peace and security of our continent.

Thus it is high time to abolish the institution at Salzgitter.

## RALLY HONORING LUXEMBURG, LIEBKNECHT HELD

### Honecker, Others Attend

LD111216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0851 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN)--Looking ahead to the 10th SED Congress and proud of the high level achieved in shaping developed socialist society in the GDR, Berlin's workers today honored the memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Tens of thousands joined together in a powerful and militant demonstration and marched to the socialists' memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. At the head was Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as well as other members of the party and state leadership who again and again returned greetings of close solidarity from the many Berliners who lined the route.

Mueckenberger Speech

DW111107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0835 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Speech by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at rally held at the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde on the 62d anniversary of the killings of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades, dear friends: On 15 January 1919, 62 years ago, the revolutionary leaders of the German workers class, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, were insidiously murdered. The murder of Karl and Rosa was a great loss to the German and international workers class. The German workers class, but above all the newly formed Communist Party of Germany, was deprived of its leaders.

However, the reaction could not but acknowledge that it can never succeed in stopping or even drowning in blood the struggle for peace and socialism, even with the help of murder, terror and brutal oppression. Mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism is irresistible. This reflects the farsightedness, the profound truth of the words by Karl Liebknecht: No matter whether we are alive when it is accomplished; our program will live. This is confirmed once again by today's rally.

Comrades and friends, the passion and the political clarity with which Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht fought against imperialism and militarism, for peace and progress, and the enthusiasm with which they welcomed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be remembered by, and is a model for, generations forever.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution Karl Liebknecht wrote: We are at a turning point in history. The Russian Soviet Republic has become the banner of the fighting international. It shakes up those lagging behind, imbues those who falter with courage, and multiplies the strength and determination of all 10 times. It is surrounded by slander and hatred. But it raises above this whole dirty torrent a grandiose work full of gigantic energy and the most noble ideals. A new, better world begins.

At the founding congress of the Communist Party of Germany just a few days prior to their murder, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg called on the German workers class to rally closely with the Russian proletariat. What Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg fought for has become reality today. For 32 years now the first worker-peasant state has been in existence on German soil, the German Democratic Republic. Under the leadership of the party, in the alliance with all antifascist, democratic and progressive-minded forces we knew how to build our socialist state and, heeding the words of Rosa Luxemburg, we have solved the question of power once and for all to the advantage of the workers class and its alliance partners. By virtue of our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact nobody will succeed in halting our advance into the communist future of our people.

Dear people of Berlin, we do not close our eyes to the danger to peace and to all of mankind which emanates from the gigantic record arms budget plans of the United States, the Federal Republic and other NATO states. These plans serve to continue the aggravated course of confrontation against the socialist community of states and the implementation of the NATO long-term arms program and the nuclear missile plans together with the stationing of these new missiles in Western Europe and in other countries. This is why we consider it our duty to continue doing everything to make our contribution to the implementation of the peace policy of world socialism.

This also includes increasing revolutionary vigilance and enhancing the defense potential of the German Democratic Republic within the framework of our alliance. With all our strength we advocate the implementation of stipulations made at the Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact participating states. We will further increase our contribution to the further enforcement of the policy of detente and the improvement of the international climate in the eighties. This is in keeping with the strategic principle of the policy of the party, the Government and the National Front of the GDR.

Dear people of Berlin, the 13th SED Central Committee plenum has affirmed our policy which is aimed at the well-being of the people. The systematic solution of the main task in the organization of the developed socialist society consists in the further increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production and the enhancement of its effectiveness. What matters in this respect, above all, is to continue scientific-technical progress and the growth of labor productivity and to further strengthen our GDR through the unity of economic and social policy.

Each of us is called upon to cooperate in this effort: share in planning, working and governing. Everybody is needed in socialism, everybody finds their place in our society and shares in the deepening of socialist democracy in our country. This, too, is in keeping with the legacy of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht and with the words of Rosa: The whole power in the hands of the working mass, this alone is true equality of rights, this alone is true democracy.

The way the 13th SED Central Committee plenum and the 12th meeting of our supreme People's Assembly have put it, it is of paramount importance that we, as citizens of the socialist GDR, have a long-term program for the further, all-round development of our socialist fatherland for the eighties. It is of great significance that all of us can rely on our common experiences which tell us that it is beneficial to all if everybody carries his share, if everybody helps insure that the maximum benefit for all the people is attained with the least input by observing and applying scientific-technical progress.

Most enterprises in all branches of the national economy already act in accordance with this maxim. The good results of 1980 prove this, as do the numerous voluntary commitments to turn out an extra day's production quota by the 10th party congress. This also holds true for Berlin, the capital of our republic.

With a great performance for the strengthening of the GDR's national economy, the working people of the capital fulfill the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Thus the workers of the Marzhan machine tool plant, Berlin, in 1980 produced the first 20 industrial electronically controlled units [industrieroboter] and increased goods production and labor productivity by more than 13 percent compared with 1979, and they fully complied with their plan targets for exports. By fulfilling and purposefully exceeding the plan they created for themselves good preconditions for 1981.

The working people of the Berlin television electronics plant likewise contributed significantly to the implementation of the decisions regarding the development and introduction of microelectronics in the GDR. Compared with 1979, they succeeded in increasing industrial goods production by 11.8 percent and labor productivity by 11.1 percent, thus creating the prerequisite for basing this year's plan on high performance targets by aiming at increasing industrial goods production by 11.7 percent again this year.

As far as housing construction is concerned, the construction workers of plant number two of the Berlin housing construction combine jointly with its cooperation partners turned over about 7,000 apartments to the people of Berlin in 1980 and attained the production and cost targets set for these projects. The construction workers plan to turn over another 1,425 apartments in the first quarter of 1981 in honor of the 10th SED Congress. It is their goal to perform an extra day's output during this period and thus attain a proportional fulfillment of 23.1 percent of the annual plan.

Dear people of Berlin, 1980 has shown what we can do. Its results are the starting point for new deeds on this occasion of the 10th party congress, the responsibility in this respect increasing for each communist, for each individual worker, for all collectives. It is these successes, too, which constantly enhance our confidence in victory which we share with our comrades and friends of the countries of the socialist community of states and with all progressive forces on earth.

Comrades and friends, the participants in this militant demonstration, the people of the GDR, will further actively advocate the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, the unity and the fraternal concerted action of the three revolutionary main trends of our era: the guarantee of world peace, international security, and cooperation. In the spirit of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of fraternal solidarity we will continue in our loyal struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Forward to the 10th party congress! [applause]

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS AT KREIS DELEGATE CONFERENCES

LD102124 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The first 115 SED kreis delegate conferences today ushered in a new stage in preparations for the 10th SED Congress. In secret ballots the delegates elected the new kreis, town and city district [stadtbezirk] executives. They selected the comrades who will represent their party organization at the bezirk delegate conferences in February. The reports submitted by the executives were approved, and resolutions were adopted on solving future tasks. In letters to the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker, the participants, on behalf of the communists and working people in their kreise, pledged to continue to work for the continuation of the SED's proven policy for the good of the people.

Eleven kreis delegate conferences were attended by members or candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Horst Sindermann in Dessau; Hermann Axen in Boyerswerda; Horst Dohlus in Schwedt; Werner Felfe at the Leuna works; Kurt Hager at the Academy of Sciences; Werner Krolikowski in Brandenburg; Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Friedrichshain; Alfred Neumann in Rostock; Egon Krenz in Greifswald; Margarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg; and Werner Walde in Calau.

Hager on Imperialism

LD111054 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt of speech by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January GDR Academy of Sciences kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] (?In pursuit of) U.S. imperialism's claim to global leadership, arms programs are being pushed in order to attain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. U.S. imperialism is exerting greater pressure on the other NATO states to get them to intensify their arms drive and fall in completely with the course of confrontation. Those imperialist forces have gained ground which are seeking a way out of the growing capitalist crisis by pursuing a policy of confrontation and aggression, and would not shrink from the risk of nuclear war.

In this situation a high level of vigilance is needed. It is necessary to keep the socialist states' defense capacity at the required level. We can say with certainty that the Warsaw Pact states have the power and ability to defend peace and effectively to protect socialism and the lives and happiness of their peoples.

At the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the two pact systems, our GDR, a strong pillar of peace in Europe, is fully aware of its responsibility that war must never again start from German soil. Our task in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism is further to strengthen the advanced socialist society in the GDR and to entrench it firmly in its alliance with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states. To cope with higher economic demands is the central problem.

## Naumann on World Situation

LD111123 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January Berlin-Friedrichshain Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] Your conference shows that in your party elections you have successfully formulated your fighting positions for an all-round fulfillment of plan tasks and extra performance in 1981, the year of the 10th SED Congress, and for mobilizing all forces for continued economic growth. To guide this process politically calls above all for convincing, scientifically founded arguments to make people even more aware of the nature of the class struggle and the seriousness of the international situation, which has been exacerbated by imperialism. It must be clearly said: imperialism is poised for direct confrontation in order to liquidate the positions of socialism in the socialist countries and the liberation movement in the young nation states. These are the causes of the considerably worsened international situation. It is today extremely complicated and tense as never before since the end of World War II. The party must be quite clear about that, must always and in good time take the required measures and inform all GDR citizens.

The Berlin crack workers have called for making April a top performance month. In prorata terms the first quarter targets should be fulfilled to the extent of at least 25.1 percent of the annual plan and 1 extra day's output should be achieved by the time of the party congress. These are the conditions for fulfilling the Berlin crack workers' appeal to achieve top performance in the month the congress is held. In these weeks SED basic organizations are deciding on exacting programs. The trade union shop stewards are making their contribution. [sentence indistinct] comrades, equipped with our party's basic orientation, formulated in Gera by SED Secretary General Comrade Erich Honecker, we are together approaching the congress with optimism. [applause]

## Sindermann on Trade Unions

LD111038 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January Dessau Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] In his Gera speech Comrade Erich Honecker formulated a principle of crucial importance to our party's work with the masses. The more thoroughly and comprehensively the masses understand our party's policy, the greater will be their readiness to realize our party's decisions. This work with the masses is the job of every party organization and of every communist in the mass organizations.

Take the work of the trade unions. In our party's political work with the masses, the trade unions play a preeminent part. In our socialist society the trade unions have truly proved themselves to be schools of socialism and communism. This is shown once again by the competition they are conducting in these days and months. It has led to outstanding plan fulfillment results. Not only that. The trade unions, through their executives and shop stewards, have strengthened the workers' grasp of the interests of society as a whole. They have drawn attention to the innovators' system, the most rational work methods, the thriftiest use of materials and energy, the utilization of modern plants and machinery, the steady improvement of working and living conditions for production workers--in brief, to all matters in which the individual helps decide on the dynamic growth of the economy and the ever more efficient satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of his class. Thus the trade unions, in accordance with their role under socialism, have become participants, with all rights and duties, in directing all affairs of state, that is, production, society, and solving all political, economic, social and cultural questions. This role the trade unions can play only under socialism and only as a working class exercising its power.

## Krolikowski on Socioeconomics

LD111052 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January Brandenburg Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] In our political-ideological work it is important to explain the inseparable unity of economic and social policy. The policy of our party and our socialist state ensures social security, a sense of belonging and good prospects for everybody. It guarantees the right to work, education, recreation, and culture. That implies respect and solicitude for our citizens. That is true humanity and freedom, which only exists under socialism.

It is important to bring home to all working people that to safeguard and to gradually improve material and cultural living standards requires a constant high level of performance to achieve steady economic growth. That is all the more necessary since we are confronted by changed external economic and external policy conditions. We want to deepen the conviction that we are able, thanks to the creative potential of the working class and all working people, to master objectively higher demands.

## Felfe Praises Leuna Combine

LD111202 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Werner Felfe, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January Leuna Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, we proved in 1980 that, thanks to the great initiative of the socialist competition conducted by the trade unions, we are well able to solve our tasks successfully even under changed conditions. I am pleased to say this at Leuna because your combine's 30,000 working people, by their creative effort and high dedication, have a large share in these results. At the end of 1980, Leuna's above plan record showed the proud figure of M22.4 million of output in excess of the plan. You have increased industrial output over 1979 by 7.2 percent. This feat takes on added significance in that it was achieved while lowering energy consumption by 4.8 percent. That is an outstanding performance. Let me thank you very warmly and ask you to convey these thanks to your teams. We appreciate the fact that in preparing for the 10th SED Congress the Leuna communists and working people are determined to fight wholeheartedly for the successful continuation of our party's policy (?for the people). [applause]

## Dohlus Praises Productivity

LD111214 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at 10 January Schwedt Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] When we speak in the GDR about Schwedt, we are referring to our initiative "fewer workers produce more" which was launched by the Schwedt petrochemical combine and bears your town's name. Many enterprises and work teams have joined this drive. It is a key to raising output by rationalization without additional manpower, which we lack. It is related to the stipulation in the 1981 economic plan which calls for a saving of at least 450 million man-hours in industry and the construction industry by rationalization. That is equal to shedding 250,000 jobs. It is understandable, comrades, that people look to the initiator of such a republicwide competition as well as to the district where this example first aroused attention, an example of which you can rightly be proud. You must stay ahead. "Fewer workers produce more" must be a task to be fought for in all enterprises in your town.

## Krenz on S & T Solutions

LD111148 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of speech of Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at 10 January Greifswald Kreis conference--recorded]

[Text] We need new inventive solutions and scientific developments; we need to introduce them rapidly and apply them on a broad scale; we need undergraduates who not only absorb knowledge at university, but also learn how to struggle. A clear trend shows that top scientific results can be achieved at an early age if graduates leave the university aware that they have plenty of talent, knowledge and courage to solve central questions without spending years in testing subsidiary problems.

## Axen on Socialism's Progress

DW121404 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpt" from speech by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member at the Hoyerswerda Kreis SED delegates conference--recorded]

[Text] The concrete results which you reported here show that you have covered a good stretch of road in the period under review and that you actively contributed to the strengthening of socialism on German soil. The communists of the kreis are willing to tackle and solve the tasks which the 10th party congress will pose. I had a chance to reassure myself of that during your delegates conference today and during my visit to the miners of the Baerwalde open-pit mine yesterday.

The 13th SED Central Committee plenum stated that the course of our socialist foreign policy adopted by the ninth party congress has passed the tests of the times. The (?struggle) of our party for peace, security and social progress in the world contributed to the three revolutionary main trends having scored success of world historical importance in the seventies. Imperialism as a social system had to take serious and irreversible defeats. Its spheres of domination and influence decreased at a faster pace.

The following factors are working for the development of the power ratio to the advantage of the cause of peace and socialism: the military balance, the growing strength of socialism, the irresistible dynamics of the revolutions of national liberation, the intensification of the antimonopolist struggle in the capitalist countries, the differences between the capitalist states themselves, above all the will for peace of the peoples and also of many reasonable bourgeois politicians. All these factors have a long-term effect, and their effect continues to grow.

## Neumann Lauds Socialism

DW121358 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 2135 GMT 10 Jan 81

["Excerpts" from speech by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Rostock Kreis SED delegates conference--recorded]

[Text] In the 5-year plan period that expired in 1980, real socialism has given so much to the working people of the GDR in the preservation and development of its social affairs that it is unprecedented in such a short time among all societies that ever existed on German soil. This is reaffirmed by the obvious advantages of the socialist social system over the capitalist system.

Thus, the basis of this delegates conference is not only the joy over the good results attained last year, but the orientation of all comrades toward the unrestricted fulfillment of the plan of the current year in which we have to cope with essentially greater tasks. From this results the questions: How are we prepared in each party organization? What do we have to do to guarantee a real leadership by the party, a leadership that will be effective satisfying existing demands, in solving all important problems of the national economy?

MEDIA REPORT, DISCUSS POLISH LABOR SITUATION

'Strike Call' Ignored

LD111030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] In Poland, the majority of the work force has ignored the strike call issued by the Solidarity trade union. Szabolcs Szilagyi reports from Warsaw:

Polish Radio has announced, on the basis of a news agency report, that 65 percent of Polish workers went to work on the Saturday morning shifts. Despite the fact that the Solidarity trade union, contrary to the government's decision, declared today to be a work-free Saturday, the majority of the collectives, led by a sense of civic responsibility, went to work. Some 1.1 million workers transferred the last work-free Saturday of the month to this day.

According to the report, no one worked at the majority of work places in the Gdansk and Koszalin voivodships, nor in a significant proportion of factories in Warsaw, Szczecin and Lodz. In Lodz, Solidarity activists persuaded those arriving for the morning shift to return home and wrote down the names of those who turned up for work. The same thing happened at an enterprise in southern Poland. In certain factories, work began late.

In some cities the situation differed from enterprise to enterprise. There was no work at the Bydgoszcz furniture factory but work went on at many other enterprises. Community services and local transport were restricted in certain voivodships.

Unionists', Editor's Statements

LD112338 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Program entitled "This Week" presented by an unidentified announcer and an unidentified correspondent--live or recorded; program includes a recorded interview by the correspondent with (Henryk Chruszczycki), chairman of the Solidarity committee at the Warynski machine factory in Warsaw and (Stanislaw Geiger), secretary of the metallurgical workers union committee at the Warynski machine factory, and recorded statements by Wieslaw Bek, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU--(Chruszczycki), (Gieger) and Bek speak in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I was anxious about the social and economic crisis which began last summer in Poland and which has not abated during the first 10 days of the new year. The external signs of the economic crisis can immediately be seen in the empty butcher shops and the sparsely stacked food store shelves. The latest signs of the social crisis are the wrangle over work-free Saturdays and the fact that in some cities in southern Poland troublemakers are attempting to exert pressure on local authorities through violent acts.

But let us not stop at the external signs. Together with my cameraman colleague (Sandor Janovics), I visited the Warynski machine factory in Warsaw which employs 3,000 people. To my surprise, I found in the trade union office (Henryk Chruszczycki), chairman of the Solidarity factory committee, and (Stanislaw Geiger), secretary of the factory committee of the metallurgical workers union.

[Begin recording] (Chruszczycki) Solidarity must influence both production and wages so that every one receives what he deserves.

[Correspondent] Is there cooperation between Solidarity and the leadership of the factory?

(Chruszczycki) Be the issue production plans, days off or wages, we are working together in all fields, in all respects.

[Correspondent to (Geiger)] You are the secretary of the trade union committee.

[(Geiger)] I have been the secretary of the factory committee of the metallurgical workers union since April 1980.

[Correspondent] You still are today. Why have you continued in this office?

[(Geiger)] I believe that the sectoral trade unions today are still fighting for the same things they did last spring. There is no sense in breaking the continuity of the trade union movement. We are fighting for the same objectives and represent the interests of the same workers.

[Correspondent] Cooperation between you is not yet typical in Poland.

[(Geiger)] No. The situation is much worse in many factories. Cooperation between certain trade unions and between the trade unions and factory management is worse. As far as I know, the situation is significantly worse elsewhere.

[Correspondent] But you have higher leadership. How do they view your cooperation here?

[(Geiger)] It has the best possible reception and agreement. It is not the name of the trade unions that is important, but that they fight for the same issue.

[Correspondent to (Chruszczycki)] I have a [word indistinct] example. Representatives of Solidarity were invited to last Sunday's congress of the metallurgical workers, but they did not go.

[(Chruszczycki)] Yes that is so. It would be difficult for me to say otherwise. [end recording]

[Correspondent] The factory chairman of Solidarity spoke as one expects of a trade union representative. Regrettably, this tone is not typical of the majority of the national leadership. Given such circumstances, the question is understandable: In the opinion of the Polish party, what place should Solidarity hold in Poland's further development? We received the following answer from Wieslaw Bek, editor in chief of the party's central paper TRIBUNA LUDU.

[Begin recording] Solidarity, as you know, is a new mass trade union movement which operates parallel to the other sectors of this movement in our country, the so-called sectoral trade unions. Solidarity, as you know, was politically recognized in the Central Committee session's resolution. We expect it to play a role in the development of self-governance (? in our country). We also expect it to play an active role in production and growth of national income and, according to its constitution as a trade union, to monitor all decisions taken by the state management organs so as to ensure that they are in harmony with the interests of the citizens. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Finding the way to economic and social stability is above all the task of the Polish party. Obviously, this cannot take place without the active support of various social strata. Wieslaw Bek, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, replies to the question of which social organization the party will lean on for support during the process of consolidation and socialist renaissance.

[Begin recording] I believe there is room for all social organizations, since the socialist renaissance--the best definition given here--is the development of self-government in factories as well as in villages. This is the characteristic which has to be developed in all social organizations which have regrettably lost their self-governing complexion. This is why the issue of workers self-government and the role of the socialist enterprise in the people's economy are two fundamental questions.

The importance of these questions is evident in Saturday's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU which published in a supplement the draft plan for the people's economy and its management. This plan will be subjected to a wide-ranging debate over the next 2 months. This debate is an important element in the preparations for the party congress because the conclusions derived from it will be put on the congress' agenda. We are convinced that only we ourselves can overcome our problems. [end recording]

[Announcer] This is the situation. According to official Polish reports, only 65 percent of employees turned up at their places of work on Saturday. A comment may be added here. Should the family of a working man be left without milk and meat, then this man--whether he lives in Calcutta, New York or here in Europe--will do everything to make up the shortage, assuming, of course, he has the opportunity to work. Therefore, anyone who in winter urges a nation without milk and meat not to work on Saturdays wants not well-being for the workers but something else. Don't misunderstand: There is no such path in this direction in the interest of socialist reform.

## Discussion of Free Saturdays

LD102134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Discussion in the "168 Hour Political Magazine" program between Zsolt Szalai, head of Budapest Radio's editorial-news department, who is in the Budapest studio, and Szabolcs Szilagyi, Budapest correspondent in Warsaw--live or recorded]

[Text] [Szalai] One may, perhaps, put it this way. A dispute has arisen about the subject of work-free Saturdays in Poland. The Ministry of Labor has decided that, at least for this month--that is to say, January--there will be two working Saturdays, namely today and two weeks from today, and there will be three work-free Saturdays. What is the background of this dispute? This is what I first ask our correspondent to answer.

[Szilagyi] The background and origins of this dispute are based on the government's decision that in accordance with the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, there will be three work-free Saturdays--more precisely, every other Saturday will be a work-free day, while work will have to go on in Poland today.

[Szalai] Is that really the case?

[Szilagyi] No, not quite; rather, it might be said that this is the case in the greater and more significant part of the country.

[Szalai] What did you see on the streets? Perhaps you went into town this morning and had a look around.

[Szilagyi] Yes, I may quite safely say that Solidarity's appeal issued on Thursday, calling for all Saturdays to be regarded as work-free days, made on the basis of only one agreement, the Jastrzebie agreement, has not had the effect that Solidarity must have expected. On the contrary, Olszowski's television statement last night and common-sense arguments have had a much greater effect. People are going to and from work and shops are open, including those shops which otherwise on work-free Saturdays would close. The shops of the "Spolem" trading enterprise are open and I stress this because the "Spolem-Solidarity" trade union called on its workers to open only those shops which would be open on work-free Saturdays anyway.

[Szalai] As far as I know, the Solidarity trade union is referring to the Gdansk agreement.

[Szilagyi] We must cite as a point of reference that the Gdansk and Szczecin strike agreements mention only that the government was to work out a plan for the extension of work-free days by the end of 1980. The text of these two agreements was shown in the third edition of the television newsreel to the television viewers of the country. Indeed, we could read in clear black-and-white the text of the original agreement, which dealt only with the subject of working out the plan for extension by the end of 1980. There is not a single reference in it to all Saturdays being work-free in 1981.

[Szalai] That means that the government is correctly observing the agreement.

[Szilagyi] Absolutely. However, I must mention a minor side issue. There was a third agreement as well reached last summer, namely the Jastrzebie agreement concluded in Silesia.

[Szaliai] This refers to the miners, doesn't it?

[Szilagyi] Indeed so; however, Solidarity is now claiming that this agreement also should be valid for the whole country. Nevertheless, this agreement states quite clearly that all Saturdays will be work-free days for miners, or more precisely, for coal miners. This has already been introduced. This Jastrzebie agreement was extended by government decree last autumn to include the other branches of mining, namely brown coal, copper, sulphur, tin and other sectors--that is to say, to involve all miners working underground.

[Szalai] I think that the dispute's essence is not about principles but about how implementation can be carried out correctly, suitably, and in organic unity with the country's economic possibilities. I can recall the statement made by Deputy Premier Jagielski the other day in which he said that the government had an alternative proposal as a solution of the work-free Saturdays issue.

[Szilagyi] Indeed, it is so. What we have been discussing so far concerns the legal side, that is to say the agreements which settled the strikes last summer. The other side is economic. The alternative proposal, which the Polish Government prepared the end of last year, is that either all Saturdays should be work-free days in which case working days would be extended by half an hour each day, or that every other Saturday should be work-free and then the present 8-hour work day would remain. A definite decision has been reached only for January, and this was that the 3d, 17th and 31st should be work-free Saturdays while every other Saturday--that is to say today and the 24th--should be work days.

[Szalai] I think that the absence of a final decision can be attributed in part to economic possibilities and conditions. After all, recently there have been many other proposals, mostly of an economic nature, the implementation of which have yet to be decided. The introduction of meat rationing also is connected with the establishment of suitable economic conditions and with the creation of possibilities. The creation of these opportunities depends, first and foremost, on Polish agriculture. After all, it is Polish agriculture that is producing food. What I consider the most important point, from my position here in Budapest, is that this year's people's economic plan--no more than a proposal at this stage--places much greater emphasis on agriculture and the development of the small peasant economy than earlier plans. Is that how you see it in Warsaw?

[Szilagyi] Yes, this is how I see it in Warsaw too. The only difference to note is that very often when we, in Hungary, talk about Polish agriculture we believe that the cooperative sector would provide the solution here as well.

This is not the case, especially because in the absence of an industrial base for agriculture, there are no opportunities for this now. The way of individual land cultivation remains the path of solution, hence the need for supporting individual cultivation. Speaking about next year's plan, Deputy Premier Kisiel noted at his press conference held during the week that there is already a concrete point in that plan, namely that agriculture will be supported by reducing somewhat the proportion of investments in the state and cooperative sectors while state support and investment for private farms will increase by 20 percent.

[Szalai] Let me interrupt for a second. We received the news the other day that the PZPR Politburo and the executive of the Polish United Peasant Party discussed these same issues, that is to say, support for agriculture.

[Szilagyi] Indeed so, but let me add an additional piece of news. The Politburo and the Presidium of the peasant party held talks yesterday and today. Right now during our program the meeting of the PZPR and the peasant party voivodship first secretaries and chairmen is being held. This event is important and the subject under discussion is agriculture. I do not know if individuals can lend importance to an event, but let me say that the meeting of voivodship first secretaries is being chaired by Stanislaw Kania and attended by Premier Jozef Pinkowski. The position of the Polish Government is very difficult. It is difficult because there is still an absence of what is by far most important for this country--social calm, unity and active support on the part of the population.

[Szalai] This is what Olszowski, secretary of the Central Committee, referred to as well in a speech yesterday.

[Szilagyi] Indeed, it is so. Labor Minister Obodowski put it this way in the third edition of the television newsreel transmitted late last night: Gentlemen, for God's sake try to understand that it is not the government that needs your work but you yourselves.

FIVE-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED

LD092212 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jan (MTI)--Foreign Ministers [as received] Peter Veress of Hungary and Andrej Barcak of Czechoslovakia signed in Budapest on Friday the two countries' 5-year trade agreement. Vaclav Moravec, Budapest ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Premysl Strougal, deputy foreign trade minister, were also present at the signing ceremony.

Under the accord between 1981 and 1985 the two countries are to exchange goods worth R5.6 billion rubles, the figure being 22 percent higher than in the preceding 5 years.

The share of machinery products, which have accounted for 58 percent of mutual deliveries also so far, will grow further. Hungary will export more tube manufacturing equipment, chemical and food industrial machinery, machine tools, high- and low-voltage electric machinery. The export of various instruments, computer engineering devices, sophisticated farm machinery and water purification equipment will continue.

Czechoslovakia will supply Hungary with more high- and low-voltage electrotechnical products, metallurgical machinery, energy, mining and building machines. Besides, the export to Hungary of small farm machines, gardening machinery, tractors and [words indistinct] model silo towers will increase also. With the delivery of road vehicles and vehicle components it helps improve Hungarian transport.

Some other important items on the Czechoslovak export list to Hungary will be in the coming years mineral coal, coke, magnesite rolled goods, timber and chemical products. Hungary will invariably sell much bauxite, aluminum and aluminum semis, alumina and cereals to the northern neighbour. With a view to mutual advantages, both countries will increase the deliveries of products acquired earlier from distant markets.

In the years 1981 and 1985 [as received], 40 percent of the bilateral trade will involve products made under various production specialization and cooperation deals with most weight on road vehicles, building and roadbuilding machines, and farm machinery. Cooperation has proved very successful in chemistry, pharmaceutical industry and household machinery production.

WATER CONSERVANCY PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

LD092206 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jan (MTI)--The Hungarian-Soviet water conservancy talks ended on Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The closing document of the negotiations held between Jan. 5 and 9 was signed by Jozsef Vincze, deputy president of the Hungarian water conservancy, and by Ivan Borodavchenko, Soviet deputy minister for water conservancy and oil management, heads of the two negotiating delegations.

The parties coordinated the 1981 workplan of technical-scientific cooperation and agreed to continue the development of computer control methods in determining in advance water demand, in operative flood prevention and in the maintenance of water conservancy facilities.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD111846 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jan (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and permanent CEMA representative of Hungary, left for Moscow on Sunday to attend the 98th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR STUDY VISIT

LD102148 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 183[illegible] GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The Hungarian party workers' delegation which, at the invitation of the CPSU, spent 6-10 January in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Imre Gyori, member of the Central Committee, has arrived home. The delegation studied CPSU propaganda work and discussed certain questions concerning ideological cooperation between the two parties. The delegation was received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TELEVISION COMMENTS ON HAIG FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS

LD102208 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Alexander Haig, the appointee for the post of U.S. secretary of state expounded to the Senate the foreign policy views he shares with Ronald Reagan. Strangely, Haig put the Polish situation first on the agenda of the most urgent tasks of U.S. foreign policy, thus indicating that the United States, with the excuse of manifesting its power in other areas, is not afraid even of interfering in the socialist countries' internal affairs. According to Haig, the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan was a fundamental blow to American national interests.

When Senator Baker asked him what he intended to do to ensure that competition with the Soviet Union would not degenerate into a nuclear conflict, the one-time general said: A nuclear war would be a catastrophe, but the United States cannot commit itself not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

In the words of Talleyrand, the father of the art of diplomacy, war is too serious a matter to be left to the generals. In the present instance, Ronald Reagan is entrusting peace to a general. What else could be the purpose of diplomacy except the peaceful solution of international conflicts? General Haig has now explained what he understands by peace and under what circumstances he would risk even war in its interests. His view is to be taken seriously. Reagan has chosen Haig precisely because the general's world view corresponds to his own and because in the new government--unlike in the previous one--the secretary of state will be in charge of foreign policy rather than being its often uninformed executor. This will be even more the case because Haig is an ambitious man who knows that in 4 years the post of the now 70-year old Reagan might become vacant and that a successful secretary of state could prove to be a serious rival to Vice President Bush in the struggle for succession.

Haig has now explained what he regards to be the path leading to success. This is a policy based on strength or, more crudely, the policy of strength. Haig's personal ambitions and the power ambitions of the United States appear to correspond rather closely. The forced adjustments to the outside world must come to an end: in the future, let the outside world adjust to the ideas of Washington. Anyone reluctant to make the required adjustment must take American strength into consideration.

According to Haig's ideas, this does not exclude the possibility of others reaching agreements with the United States. On the contrary, it facilitates them; one must merely accept the price of cooperation set in Washington. The new secretary of state has argued that this is a price that can be calculated. Haig is clearly aware that the outside world has been made nervous by the unpredictability of American foreign policy. It is in place of this unpredictability that Haig offers calculable firmness. There are indications that even before the changing of the guard in Washington, feverish calculations have begun in those areas which might be the first to get a taste of the new American firmness.

The Middle East is one such area, and Haig's one-time boss and mentor, Henry Kissinger, was subjected to a lot of questioning on this topic there. Another such area is Latin America, which traditionally has two main problems: when the United States ignores it and when the United States stops ignoring it. We have already learned from those entering office with Reagan that the program of pushing back the leftwing on a worldwide scale is to be undertaken first of all in the Caribbean region, with the intention not only of preventing more Cubas and Nicaraguas but perhaps even of eliminating them. Almost certainly the model on which they intend to demonstrate this is El Salvador, where reports testifying to the approach of a decisive clash are ever more frequent.

INTERPARTY TALKS ON ISSUES HELD IN HELSINKI

LD111758 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 11 Jan 81

["Hungarian-Finnish Party Talks"--MTI headlines]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jan [date as received] (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialisst Workers' Party Central Committee led by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Finland from January 5 to 11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland.

The delegation was received by Aarne Saarinen, president of the Communist Party of Finland and head of the Finnish party's delegation to the talks. The HSWP representatives met and conferred with Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, Central Committee secretary responsible for international affairs, as well as with a number of other leaders of the Finnish party.

The two parties' representatives briefed each other on the situation in their countries and the two parties' activities. They expressed concern over the worsening of the international situation, the heightening of tensions and the increasing danger to world peace. They deemed it necessary for all democratic and peace-loving forces to step up efforts at curbing the arms race and promoting the cause of disarmament. They stressed that inter-state negotiations and the forwarding of international cooperation and the process of detente serves the future of entire mankind and the cause of world peace.

The sides held it important that the Madrid meeting come to a successful (?conclusion).

The representative of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Finland exchanged views on the position of the international communist and workers' movement. They agreed that the unity of the communist and workers' parties and their bi- and multilateral meetings serve well the common endeavours and goals of the international communist and workers' movement.

On January 9 at the headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks with Johannes Koikkalainen, chairman of the Party Council of the SDPF, and Pentti Vaananen, secretary for international relations of the DPF.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MPR SIGNED

LD111900 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jan (MTI)--Damdinjabyn Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and president of the Mongolian Scientific and Technical State Committee, left Hungary on Sunday. The Mongolian guest held talks with Gyula Szeker, president of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee. On the basis of the experiences acquired so far in the technical-scientific cooperation of the two countries, the most important tasks of further cooperation were determined. An agreement was signed for utilizing Hungary's technical assistance fund for the years 1981-1985. Under the terms of the agreement, Hungarian laboratory instruments will be delivered to the Mongolian People's Republic after 1981, and Hungary undertakes the assembling of these, as well as training specialists.

Damdinjabyn Maydar was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Mongolian delegation got acquainted with the research and development results of several Hungarian institutions.

## MAJORITY OF WORKERS REPORT ON WORK-FREE SATURDAY

LD101836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] According to PAP, today the majority of work forces, guided by civic responsibility, began working. In all, on the first shift, about 65 percent of work forces worked, while nearly 1.1 million persons declared their readiness to work on the work-free Saturday on 31 January, taking the opportunity to change the dates.

Here are reports of PAP correspondents received this afternoon from individual voivodships. A majority of the work forces in Katowice, Krakow, Slupsk, Rzeszow, Wloclawek, Nowy Sacz, Bialystok, Bialapodlaska, Chelm, Olsztyn, Ciechanow, Opole, Tarnow, Konin and Lomza voivodships went to work. On the other hand, a majority of enterprises did not work in the voivodships of Gdansk and Koszalin. In Elblag, Warsaw, Walbrzych, Szczecin, Lodz and Piotrkow voivodships, work did not begin in a considerable number of enterprises. Communal services and city transport are working efficiently but in some voivodships on a limited scale.

In the capital, about 120,000 persons transferred their Saturday off from 31 to 10 January. Similar cases occurred in many enterprises in Wroclaw, Poznan and Biala Podlaska voivodships.

The PAP correspondent from Lodz reports that some Solidarity activists in the city tried to remove early-morning shift workers from factories. Names of people who reported for work were taken. Also in the Naftometr factory in Krosno, according to PAP, Solidarity activists turned workers back home.

In some enterprises work started late. However, as the day progressed, more and more people started working at their jobs. This happened, among other places, in Skierniewice, in the copper basic, where part of the work force worked; in Bydogszcz where a stoppage had been noted in the furniture factory and in the Modus clothing industry factory. A majority of industrial enterprises in Chelm worked.

### TANJUG Reports Low Turnout

LD102112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 10 Jan (TANJUG)--The majority of Poles had a day off today. Most of the workers did not heed the government's call but, by staying at home, showed their support for the stand adopted by the independent trade union Solidarity which believes that this year Polish working people should have the right to a 5-day week, meaning that they should have all Saturdays off.

This Saturday, which the government wanted to be a work day, represented, in a sense, a trial of strength for the forces which exist and are active in Polish society.

There have been no official reports as yet on how many employees went to work and how many stayed at home. The Solidarity organization for the Mazowsze region, which includes the central areas of the country, have carried out some investigations however. Although they are incomplete, they show that in this central region of the country, which includes Warsaw, between 87-93 percent of the workers stayed at home today.

The authorities have to take into account public opinion, stressed a Solidarity representative from Mazowsze this evening, commenting on such a high percentage of workers who did not go to work today.

These investigations carried out by the Solidarity organization also show that great industrial combines, mines, factories and shipyards did not work today. With the exception of food shops, many shops also did not open today. A lot of those which stayed closed displayed notices saying "Nonworking Saturday."

## Government Communique

LD112052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] The Polish press agency, PAP, has issued a communique by the government's press spokesman which recalls that, according to the decision taken by the government Presidium, the first, third and fifth Saturday in January are work-free days. Thus Saturday 10 January, yesterday, was a working day. As is known, the Solidarity trade union and certain old unions opposed this decision and announced that Saturday 10 January, would be free of work.

From the information given by enterprises and plants it transpires that most work forces turned up for work on that day. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 11 January carries a report on the government communique adding that: "This applies in particular to the chemical, metallurgy, construction, food and transport industries. On the other hand low attendance was reported from enterprises of the light and engineering industries."] A total of about 65 percent of those required nationally for work did indeed report for the first basic shift. More than 40 percent of miners worked voluntarily on the first shift yesterday. This fact should be emphasized since all Saturdays were declared free for workers employed underground beginning on 1 January. This attitude, which reflects the fact that miners feel responsible for the good of the country, deserves our respect and appreciation.

More than 1 million workers employed by enterprises of the engineering industry, heavy machinery industry and the mining industry decided, in accordance with the ministry's decision, to use yesterday's Saturday as their free day in place of the free Saturday on 31 January. [At this point the second Warsaw Domestic Service version adds that: "The communique of the government press spokesman says that as a result of some workers laying down their tools yesterday, the country suffered heavy losses in the production of goods for domestic market supplies."]

The communique recalls that last year the government proposed two draft documents on reducing working hours. One provided for the introduction of a 5-day week which, given the daily norm of 8.5 hours, would reduce the current 46 hour working week to 42.5 hours. The second draft document provided for a gradual reduction in working hours. It envisaged that a system of every second Saturday being work-free would be introduced this year and that a 5-day, 40 hour week would be attained in 1985. [Here the second version adds that: "The communique says that the government decison which fixed every second Saturday as a work-free day is still binding. These Saturdays will be on 17 and 31 January. Also the work-free days in coming months will be decided in January."]

The problem of reducing working hours is fully appreciated by the government. However, socioeconomic consequences must be taken into consideration while this problem is being resolved. What matters is that reducing working hours would not entail a decline in production or deepen the painful difficulties in market supplies.

## Labor Minister on Issue

LD101415 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Andrzej Zmuda interview with Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski on 9 January--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Yesterday's speech by Deputy Premier Jagielski on television aroused even more interest in free Saturdays or, to be more precise, in a shorter work week. Today, in connection with the fact that we have received quite a number of questions and telephone calls, we have asked the minister of labor to talk to us since he is the most competent person as far as the details of this issue are concerned.

Minister, it cannot be concealed that, in connection with the discussion in the press in the last few weeks and months which somehow seemed to promise us that all our 1981 Saturdays would be fee, it is as though we had become accustomed to the idea, hadn't we, that we would indeed have all our Saturdays free?

However, recent negotiations show that the proposals are rather different. In connection with this--how shall I put it--public hopes have been dashed. In connection with this I have a brief question to put to you: What, really, is the government's general position with regard to this?

[Answer] The government has been, is and will continue to be in favor of reducing working hours. The original program was drawn up this last fall, that is, late fall. It was then presented to the public for consultation. The program provided for an extended work day, lasting 8.5 hours, but all Saturdays would be free. I emphasize this strongly, because it meant that the work week would be 42.5 hours. Then, since the proposal to extend the work day failed to meet with approval, we presented different provisions: Every second Saturday would be free. Let me draw your attention to the fact that every second Saturday is tantamount, on an annual scale, to 42.2 hours a week. We presented this program just before the holiday season, proposing it to the new and old unions alike.

[Question] You mean, to the consult [Zmuda does not complete phrase] to the Solidarity Commission?

[Answer] Of course, to Solidarity and to the old unions. The government was obligated to publish these programs by 31 December. I have here in front of me the relevant excerpt from the Gdansk agreement [words indistinct]

[Question] Well, all right. (?Minister), we encounter certain views--I myself have been answering telephone calls today--to the effect that the government is not implementing the Gdansk and Jastrzebie agreements. Is this true?

[Answer] I do not agree with this. This relevant excerpt from the Gdansk Agreement reads as follows: The principles and methods of implementing the program for introducing free paid Saturdays or a (?standard) method of regulating reduced working hours will be worked out and presented by 31 December 1980. One more sentence, of crucial importance for our whole discussion, in the whole of Polish society: This program will consider an increase in the number of free, paid Saturdays as early as in 1981. The government made this program available a few days ahead of schedule. Of course, the holiday season interrupted our talks.

[Question] All right but let me interrupt you, Minister: This January the free Saturdays have been thrown into disarray. The Saturdays of 10 and 24 January had been announced. In the meantime we learned that we have three free Saturdays on completely different dates. Even our private plans have been, well...

[Answer] ... Confused, that's right. Ladies and gentlement, I am sorry confusion has crept into this but on 29 December we had talks with the Solidarity Presidium. At that time it seemed to me that we reached accord on this question. Then, on 30 December, we merely wanted to define the formal principles in this issue since the government had to issue the appropriate decree. Well, I am sorry, we did not reach an understanding at that time.

However, the Solidarity Presidium asked the government to change the number of days. Above all, it asked that 3 January be declared a free Saturday only in order to enable further joint talks and negotiations to proceed between 3 and 10 January.

Well, it is unfortunate and pains me greatly to have to state that these talks, chaired for our part by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, did not achieve positive results. However, I wish to emphasize one more important issue: The government was to present a program of this kind by 31 December. For me, the transcript from Gdansk was clear and logical: We increase the number of free days. Concretely, we introduce free Saturdays for two-thirds of the working people, a greater number of these free Saturdays, and we have all of 1981 not only for consultations--because personally, like the government, I attach great weight to this--but also to prepare the whole program for reducing working hours over the next few years. Nowhere in the world has this been done in one great bound.

[Question] It is not uncommon for countries which are economically better off than we are, enjoying greater economic prosperity, to introduce them over a period of a few years.

[Answer] Of course. This goes for the countries of the socialist camp [oboz] and for Western countries alike. If my memory does not fail me, it took more than 10 years for the FRG to introduce them and to reduce working hours. This is because a proper program for reducing working hours must be compiled for each industry and sector.

[Question] You also mentioned a topic dealt with by Deputy Premier Jagielski yesterday, that these reduced working hours will be adapted to the specific nature of various industries. A moment ago you quoted an excerpt from the Gdansk agreement. However, shouldn't we acquaint our viewers with what these issues look like as far as the Jastrzebie agreement is concerned? I also came across opinions to the effect that the Jastrzebie agreement on free Saturdays concerns the whole country. Does it concern the whole country? Does it concern all branches of the economy? What is the case, then?

[Answer] Thank you for your question. Here is an excerpt from the Jastrzebie agreement: It has been agreed that all free Saturdays and Sundays are being introduced--I repeat: All free Saturdays and Sundays, since the miners worked within the framework of this kind of a system--beginning on 1 January 1981. The principle is herewith adopted that the voluntary nature of work on statutory free days is to be unconditionally observed beginning on 1 September 1981. This does not require comment, does it?

[Question] But this concerns the workforces of extraction enterprises, miners?

[Answer] Yes. In Jastrzebie this concerned miners extracting pit-coal. At the moment the government is extending this agreement so that it concerns all miners, irrespective of what kind of raw material they extract.

[Question] This means miners who extract copper and lead ores, and so forth?

[Answer] Of course. This concerns the Legnica-Glogow basin.

One more important issue, an important question concerning the Jastrzebie agreement: Miners worked every second Sunday. If I remember correctly, they worked too long altogether. However, formally they worked 7.5 hours--formally, that is, 7.5 hours a day. Now miners agree to have this work day extended to 8 hours, since coal is at stake here. This coal is an important matter. The entire Polish power industry, or almost all of it, depends on this coal. This, it seems, is a substantive factor in explaining this difference, subtle though it is, between the working hours of miners and the working hours proposed by the government for other industries and sectors.

[Question] But, specifically speaking, since this is now a topic of discussion as well, the Jastrzebie agreement--let us be clear on this--concerns mining and it is in the context of mining, the extraction industry, that we are talking of all free Saturdays. There are certain ambiguities here, aren't there?

[Answer] Yes. I have already tried to explain, maybe clumsily--I am very sorry, ladies and gentlemen. It is not possible for all industries and sectors of the national economy to operate with identical systems.

[Question] Does the Jastrzebie agreement which mentions all free Saturdays in 1981 concern the coal mining industry or, according to the interpretation you have just put on it, all the extraction industry, or should there be a more extensive interpretation?

[Answer] The Jastrzebie agreement concerns miners alone.

[Question] Well, of course, everyone would like to have every Saturday free. I believe this goes for you and me as well.

But there is one difficult problem. Editorial workers here in television and on daily or weekly papers were surprised to see letters from people saying we have had enough of these free Saturdays, won't there be too many of them? So the main problem here is services and trade. What is happening at the moment on these few free Saturdays--or rather I have in mind the scenes of Saturday shopping--is very often a downright nightmare both in Warsaw and in large and small cities.

[Answer] You have asked me about trade. The entire sphere of services is the issue here, the entire social infrastructure, that is what I would call it. We are dealing with the underdevelopment, dating back many years, of the service area. At the moment, if we were to reduce working hours so abruptly, these workers would also want shorter working hours...

[Question] ...And they are quite right too.

[Answer] Yes, well, if we were to do this, we would have to close most shops and mass catering establishments.

Let me take this opportunity to say that the minister of domestic trade and services has calculated that, given a 40-hour working week, we would have to have approximately 90,000 additional workers. Where do we get them from? Every day I get a huge pile of letters and telegrams. Two-thirds are quite unequivocal, that is, they say: Let the government declare all Saturdays free, four a month more or less and let it pay for them and we will produce nothing on these free Saturdays.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not possible. Well, let me correct myself: Everything is possible...

[Question] But there are debts.

[Answer] Of course. We can reach the following agreement with the entire Polish public: Henceforth, beginning tomorrow we introduce a 5-day working week. We have also calculated the economic and financial consequences so we do this on condition that we lower the standard of life of the Polish public by 8-9 percent. Thus we can implement this.

Presenting its own program for reducing working hours, the government has introduced a certain principle which both new and old unions really liked, that is: If beginning in 1982 individual industries, or even individual combines and workplaces, should report their readiness to transfer more quickly to shorter working hours, then not only do we give our consent to this but we are all for it, although on two conditions, that is that output should not fall but rise correspondingly, and that production costs should not be increased.

[Question] Minister, just a moment ago you talked of the extent of these expected losses which will possibly be incurred this year. I know you have even brought some diagrams here to the studio. Maybe you could give us some examples. I should say right at the outset that we do not regard this as some kind of bogey, correct? These are simply realistically calculated figures and indices. So, this is no bogey to frighten anyone.

[Answer] I am not trying to frighten anyone. The government is fighting for this principle of every second Saturday being free only for the good of our public, for God's sake!

As far as the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases is concerned, if, beginning tomorrow we introduce a 40-hour week, we incur Z46-billion production losses on the 1981 scale.

Incidentally, I should mention here that recently we have been sending crops for milling to our neighbors, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Ladies and gentlemen, I leave this without comment. Now, are we supposed to suddenly shorten working hours in the foodstuffs industry, including the crops and milling industry? Let the neighbors produce for us while we take a rest, is that it?

I have here a few more examples. The minister of forestry and timber industry writes to me: 5.5 billion worth [currency unspecified] of production losses on the annual scale. [sentence as heard] He takes this opportunity of writing to me to ask for Z700 million (?from) the wages fund.

[Question] For what?

[Answer] Well, if you reduce working hours without a rise in labor productivity, you must hire new people. The minister of forestry and timber industry wants an additional several thousand people--such is the logic of events. But, in his letter he writes me: This is tantamount to a loss of 120,000 tons of paper, an amount needed to produce school textbooks for 2.5 years.

I can also give you a third example. Many enterprises, for instance the construction and assembly enterprises, possess such reserves that even today they could work not 5 but 4 days a week. However, if we reduce working hours in construction and assembly enterprises--let us say to 5 days--then, after all, we must reduce working hours in the construction materials industry. But what will happen tomorrow and the day after tomorrow? After all, there do not exist free production possibilities there. These very same construction workers will in a few months' time criticize the government. More than that, the public will criticize the whole government.

[Question] Minister....

[Answer] Sir, production will decline. I do not want to say construction and assembly production because this is a hazy, general term. Material production will decline. We will be unable to cope with the program for constructing apartments.

[Question] Minister, yours is a government member's viewpoint and you are persuasive enough here. But I have to say this: There are those who say that there are huge reserves, although maybe this term has been much abused of late...

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] ... That these huge possibilities are to be found in working hours, a nominal time, badly utilized at present since--let us not kid ourselves--no one works a full 8 or 6 hours, but much less and sometimes much much less, so this is the first thing, someone can say here: Let us utilize better, let us work more intensively during this shortened work week, so that we get the same output. The second problem I want to raise here, at long last, is that people argue that after all there are no raw materials anyway, power cuts still occur, so really what are you fighting for, what does the government want? What is this whole discussion all about since, properly speaking, on the one hand we have reserves of working hours and on the other numerous industries do not have raw materials to produce their output. Well, in light of the above, are those who say these things, are they right? [passage as heard]

[Answer] I understand the problem. Let me give you a brief explanation. Reserves of production potential exist in enterprises which produce finished goods.

[Question] You mean assembly enterprises?

[Answer] Yes, I mean those enterprises to which you have to deliver semifinished products, raw materials, semifinished goods and so forth. This is the first point.

Second, we do indeed have serious trouble supplying raw materials, electrical power, semifinished products and semiraw materials. So, if we now shorten working hours in factories producing finished goods then we must also shorten working hours in the remainder which cooperate with them, which we will do in a few months' time, if only we extricate ourselves from this economic morass into which we have fallen. But then we will fall into another pit--sorry for this colloquial expression--and then we will never be able to scramble out of it at all.

[Question] This link is illustrated by the example of the line: pit-coal--concrete works--construction industry, isn't that right?

[Answer] I would like to say a few more sentences on the subjects you have mentioned. In this pile of telegrams which I receive, approximately one-third are from factory workforces since workers understand these problems perfectly well. But two-thirds come--ladies and gentlemen, I am sorry, but I call a spade a spade--from intelligentsia communities, working intelligentsia, two-thirds of these telegrams and letters to me. These letters come from design centers, publishing houses, experimental centers, offices [passage indistinct caused by both speaking at once]

The Labor Ministry personnel are not trying to get this because [words indistinct caused by both speaking at once] because we do indeed have a group of outstanding experts as far as this sphere is concerned. They understand this wonderfully well.

So, certain groups of these workers are insisting on a 37.5-hour work week or a 35-hour work week.

[Question] That is really overdoing it a bit, isn't it?

[Answer] No, sir, why should this be the case? If someone wants his or her Saturday to be free, each Saturday to be free, and their work day lasts, formally, 7 hours, then indeed the work week is shorter. It is 35 hours. But there is just this little thing: Who will pay for this? Well, generally speaking, who will pay for all this?

In other telegrams people insist on an immediate increase in the wages fund. Well, we can print a few more banknotes from the printing presses but what of it? The whole point is that we must produce more. Then we will be able to share more. We will then have more ways in which to share--there is no way out.

[Question] You have given us many arguments which, I believe, give us plenty of food for thought but, Minister, to conclude: Returning to the first question, what is the government's general stand on the issue of free Saturdays, at least in January and in the first quarter [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Maybe I will repeat it again. The government wants to reduce working hours but it wants to do this in a rational way so that the economy does not suffer and so that public life is not made more difficult. Someone in my ministry calculated that 1 hour less in production equals 2 more hours spent standing in line. We cannot allow this to happen.

Sir, you ask me about the first quarter. We have set aside the whole month of January for talks both with Solidarity and the old unions, for talks and to prepare a realistic and specific plan for reducing working hours for all the Polish public.

[Question] So it appears from this that next Saturday, 10 January, is a working Saturday but the next two alternate Saturdays are free.

[Answer] Sir, the government is acting and functioning [passage indistinct caused by both speaking at once] and the government had issued its instruction concerning work on two nonconsecutive Saturdays in January. This is the decision of the government Presidium and it is binding on me, you and all the Polish public.

[Question] Minister, we will both appear for work on Saturday, but what if someone fails to appear?

[Answer] There is a labor code. If someone merely fails to appear for work and fails to justify his absence on any day then, according to the legal regulations, the employer does not pay for the day.

[Question] Minister, I believe that you have outlined here quite a few arguments which all television viewers will consider, especially union activists, I believe, with whom you are negotiating on the 1981 work-free days.

I believe that we will repeatedly return to this subject since the discussion is still continuing. We invite television viewers to write and telephone, and I thank you, minister, for coming to the studio and talking with us.

Gdansk Commentary

LD092002 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Wincenty Kasprowicz commentary: "Complicated Matter"]

[Text] Recently, public opinion has been stirred by the government decision concerning Saturdays off from work. As we know, every second Saturday will be off this year. This is a considerable increase of days off in comparison with past years. Nevertheless, there are voices claiming that it is not in accordance with the agreements signed by the representatives of our government in Gdansk and Szczecin. Hence, I am going to quote the appropriate point of the protocol of the agreement concluded by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on 31 August 1980 in the Gdansk shipyard.

The 21st point of the agreement states: To introduce all Saturdays off from work, workers on continuous production and on four-brigade system will be compensated for work on Saturdays by increased holidays or by other days off with pay. Concerning the above mentioned point, it was decided that up to 31 December 1980 the principles of the program for introducing free Saturdays with pay, or other ways for regulating shorter working hours, would be prepared. The program will consider the increased number of Saturdays off, even in 1981.

Thus, neither the Gdansk or Szczecin agreements state that the government undertakes to suddenly introduce all Saturdays off even in 1981, as some compatriots seem to think. The obligation is only to prepare the program for introducing Saturdays off, starting with increasing their number this year. The program for every second Saturday off--for the time being--and the preparation of a necessary plan for further increasing Saturdays off, depending on specific conditions in various work enterprises in Poland, is most certainly meeting the obligations by the state authorities resulting from agreements in Gdansk and Szczecin.

No doubt listeners realize that the problem of Saturdays off is fairly complicated. It is enough to start a discussion on the subject at a social meeting or at the place of work, to discover that on this matter there is no full unanimity. As evidence I can quote the results of the poll organized by the center of public opinion research and program studies at the Polish radio and TV in Warsaw.

As many as 61 percent of the people who have been canvassed expressed their preference that having all Saturdays off is the best form of reducing working hours. On the other hand, 24 percent of people believe that lengthening annual leave would be a better way of compensating for Saturdays off. A proportion of people canvassed would prefer, however, to have shorter working hours during work days. Thus it can be seen that public opinion differs on the same subject. One can hardly wonder about that. The economic situation of our country is, after all, also very complicated.

We are all well aware of the considerable decline in the stocks of goods in the shops and not only foodstuffs but manufactured commodities as well. It is unlikely that anybody would like to see a further worsening of the shortages in the shops in the present situation. Yet this would have to happen if suddenly, beginning this year, all enterprises producing foodstuffs and manufactured goods were to work only 5 days a week. To start with, the output must reach a balance. Similarly, things have developed in foreign trade.

Many goods planned for export have ceased to arrive at the ports on time and in planned quantities. This is not only the case with coal or cement but also with valuable general cargo of all kinds. Yet without exports we will not be able to pay off our currency debts or import the necessary raw materials, machinery and consumer goods.

Consequently, we must come to the conclusion that we cannot afford, for the time being, a sudden introduction of the 5-day work week. To begin with we must achieve the best possible functioning of industrial enterprises in order to supply goods to the domestic market and for export. In light of these briefly presented facts, everyone will probably see clearly that this year and the years to come will be decisively important for the introduction of all Saturdays off with pay.

TRUBUNA LUDU Warning

LD120430 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (PAP)--"Saturday, January 10th, proved that the road chosen by some leads nowhere", stated today's TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary on the free Saturdays dispute. The paper commented:

"It is difficult to understand the stand taken by some work personnels [word indistinct] work directly affects the market situation. One should ask a general question here, namely does the five-day working week mean that all will [words indistinct] from work? This is not the practice of any country worldwide and so we would be unique and original in tightening the rope around our necks. Similar actions, whether one likes it or not, would lead to anarchy."

The paper quoted the words uttered during the signing of the Gdansk accords that there were "no winners and no losers" and in this connection said that this time there is a loser, namely the Polish economy that unnecessarily suffered losses. "It is not the authorities that need those not produced goods but the country, all of us."

Western Press on Issue

LD100944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The foreign mass media are once again carrying a greater number of articles devoted to Poland in connection with the tensions that have emerged around the problem of work-free Saturdays.

The British daily THE FINANCIAL TIMES, in an article entitled 'Why Poland Cannot Afford a 40-Hour Work Week' states that there has arisen a serious economic and political crisis around the problem of introducing in Poland all work-free Saturdays. This confrontation, writes THE FINANCIAL TIMES, depicts well the economic dilemma which faces Poland. Analyzing our economic situation, the author of the article, Anthony Robinson, writes that in the opinion of many Western experts, Poland needs years of hard work and of rational economic management to bring its economy to normal. Only then can the 40-hour work week become a sensible proposition.

West German television stated in yesterday's commentary that the Polish Government is showing far-reaching elasticity on the problem of shortening working hours by putting forward sensible arguments and alternatives. A Belgian paper, LE SOIR, also expresses the view that the Polish authorities have several important arguments to support their position.

The Soviet agency TASS, in a report from Warsaw, discusses yesterday's article in TRYBUNA LUDU and quotes the statement that never before did Poland need so very much of that which is called a favorable internal sociopolitical climate, and that the exertion of pressure on the apparatus of state rule serves the interests of those who are trying to make tension and sharp conflicts permanent elements of the social and political life.

WALESA SAID MEETING OPPOSITION IN SOLIDARITY UNION

LD091837 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (TANJUG)--The Polish Government and the "Solidarity" trade unions have come into conflict in relation to the introduction of a five-day working week.

The government has proclaimed tomorrow a working day and threatened with sanctions against possible failures to come to work. The "Solidarity" trade unions insist on their stand for a five-day working week starting from the New Year for Polish workers.

However, reports are that the "Solidarity" Coordination Commission failed to reach unanimous stands during its two day meeting in Gdansk which ended yesterday.

Head of the Coordination Commission Lech Walesa supported more moderate stands and stated the conviction that it will be possible to continue talks with the government aimed towards finding a compromise solution. However, the Coordination Commission adopted an opposite conclusion and declared all Saturdays from January 1st non-working.

At the meeting in Gdansk Lech Walesa was criticized for neglecting the trade union movement. Impressions are that discords among activists in the "Solidarity" are gaining prominence.

The agreement reached between the government and strikers last summer also includes a five-day working week. However, the government proposal on free Saturdays was not accepted last autumn. New government proposals envisage either two free Saturdays a month with the unchanged eight hour working day, or all Saturdays free with an eight and a half hour working day.

The government has explained that a five day working week with only 40 working hours would aggravate the already difficult economic situation because the volume of production and services would drop.

GOVERNMENT HALTS SOLIDARITY SIT-IN PROTEST

LD112338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] We have learned from PAP that for 3 days, since last Friday, the municipal offices in Nowy Sacz have been the scene of a protest action on the part of the independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity. The sit-in strike was executed by representatives of Solidarity from larger work establishments in Nowy Sacz and the voivodship.

The strikers have put forward a list of ten demands with the reservation that they will negotiate them only with a government commission. The proposals of the Nowy Sacz voivoda to stop the protest action and send a delegation of strikers to Warsaw were rejected.

A PAP journalist learned from the voivodship authorities today that after a number of attempts to stop the strike and proposals that the participants in the action should leave the occupied conference hall of the Nowy Sacz town hall, it became impossible to solve the problem amicably.

This evening, the forces of order brought about the evacuation of the hall occupied since Friday. Both sides displayed the maximum of tact and culture.

The strikers left the Nowy Sacz town hall and went to the headquarters of the Inter-factory Founding Committee Malopolska on Zygmuntowska Street, where the premises of the municipal commission of NSZZ Solidarity in Nowy Sacz are situated.

The authorities of Nowy Sacz Voivodship support the full renewal of social and political life. The action in Nowy Sacz town hall does not interfere with the readiness on the part of the authorities to talk on any, even the most sensitive, subject.

The renewal of life in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship, say the administrators of the voivodship, must however have its limits, which are outlined by prudence, observance of the rule of law and rejection of passions.

BYDGOSZCZ TU, GOVERNMENT DISAGREE ON SATURDAYS OFF

LD091732 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] We begin with the report from the meeting held today at the voivodship office in Bydgoszcz attended by the representatives of the founding committee of Solidarity in Bydgoszcz Voivodship led by Jan Rulewski, and by the Secretary of the voivodship party committee Bogdan Dymarek, the Bydgoszcz Voivoda Edmund Lehmann, and deputy voivodas.

The meeting was attended by editor Marcin Rykowski who reports: During almost 2 hours of often stormy discussion efforts were made to produce a common attitude concerning Saturdays off, particularly tomorrow. The representatives of the voivodship authorities presented the government position, arguing that the proposal for gradual increase of days off transpires from the conviction that there are no objective, economic precepts for the immediate introduction of all Saturdays off.

It was stated that the low level of current production, raw material difficulties and the growing divergence between market requirements and possibilities require a very careful approach to the problem of increased time off.

Voivoda Edmund Lehmann said that one Saturday off brings a drop in production on a voivodship scale of about Z290 million. It indicates, among other things, 5,000 less bicycles or 3,000 less radio receivers, for example. On an annual scale it would increase the market shortage.

The attitude of Solidarity representatives differs. They maintain that the source of increased production should be sought in labor organization and first of all in a better supply of raw materials necessary for production. Concerning Saturdays off, the representatives of the founding committees of Solidarity, referring to the resolution of the National Coordinating Commission and the results of regional balloting, said that all Saturdays this year should be free without increasing the present daily working time norm and without reducing present pay and holidays.

Efforts to reach a compromise solution failed. The Bydgoszcz voivoda recalled that in accordance with the decision of the government and the communique of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs published in today's press and radio, in January every second Saturday is free, on 3, 17 and 31 January. Saturdays on 10 and 24 January are normal work days. Absence from work on these days will be treated as unwarranted absence. Instructions to this effect have been given to all managers of work enterprises in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

PZM SOLIDARITY CONGRESS APPROVES FREE SATURDAYS

LD101551 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The first meeting of delegates of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity at the Polish Ocean Lines [Polska Zegluga Morska--PZM] has begun. The meeting was attended by the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Presidium member Anna Walentynowicz and the Szczecin Interfactory Workers Committee [MKR] Presidium member A. Wondolowski.

In the first part of the meeting the union's activity in Szczecin was assessed and the need for the initial formation of the union and its activity was discussed. A membership fee amounting to two percent has been approved in order to protect workers' interests and the strength of the union. The composition of the audit commission was also approved. The meeting was attended by 240 persons entitled to vote.

Tomorrow the discussion will continue on workers' demands, mainly concerning the assessment of cadre work and the preparation of renewal in this sensitive sector of PZM activity.

During the first meeting of delegates of the PZM NSZZ Solidarity an extraordinary resolution has been adopted concerning no work on 10 January and treating it as Saturday off in accordance with the agreement concluded in September. On the second day of the First PZM NSZZ Solidarity Congress the delegates approved, among other things, the electoral procedure which considers the specific working conditions of the PZM crews.

The principles of possible strike actions on board ships at sea have been worked out, stating among other things that strike action will not be undertaken on board ships at sea apart from expressing solidarity and reporting it to the enterprise commission. A possible strike action in home ports and offices will be decided by the enterprise commission in agreement with the MKZ.

The scope and forms of union work have been prepared for the union to operate as an independent control organ. The pay for the mandated enterprise commission [mandatariusz] has been fixed at Z15,000.

The most critical assessment was made of the work of cadre service, with the recommendation to recall named employees immediately from their posts. It has been made incumbent upon the management to carry out authentic verification of employees in the service. Moreover, firm reservations have been expressed concerning the system of appointments at the PZM, in particular the appointment of the director of employees who was the former first secretary of the [former] enterprise committee. It was made incumbent upon the management to clarify the issue. It was demanded that the film "Workers 80" be shown on board ships. Tasks for the future enterprise commission concerning full and direct contact with crews have been determined. The discussion passed in a stormy but constructive atmosphere.

On the third day of the delegates meeting, union representatives at the PZM were elected. The composition of the Presidium:

Chairman, Jacek Cegielski, first officer.

Deputy chairman, Jan Koss, port worker.

Members: Jacek Jaruchowski, engineer; Jozef Kubicki, captain; Henryk Kuskowski, third officer; Juliusz Popowicz, seaman; Wlodzimierz Szymangki, second officer; Tadeusz Pietrucha, third officer; Anna Kolinski, port worker; T. Hundert, third engineer; Krzysztok Jagielski, chief steward; Andrzej Krasnicki, port worker.

The debate will be continued on the 10th of this month. [sentence as received]

SOLIDARITY TO COORDINATE BRANCH ACTIVITY IN SHIPPING

LD091812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Recognizing the need to coordinate on a national scale the union activity of the branches of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in the shipping and maritime economy enterprises, the participants of the union meeting in Szczecin representing coordinating commissions from those enterprises, have set up a national section for shipping and maritime economy in the NSZZ Solidarity.

At the same time it was agreed that henceforth coordinating commissions will continue to operate as shipping and maritime economy sections of the NSZZ Solidarity.

The Presidium, headed by Wojciech Bazykowski, was elected.

FIRST ISSUE OF SOLIDARITY WEEKLY JEDNOSC ON SALE

LD091802 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The first issue of the new weekly JEDNOSC [UNITY] went on sale today. This is a publication of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Western Pomerania. One hundred thousand copies of the weekly have been printed. The weekly has 8 pages in [word indistinct] format and costs Z5. The weekly intends to deal with problems concerning the activities of the Solidarity trade union as well as public matters.

KOR'S KURON: 'NEW FORMULA FOR COEXISTENCE' NECESSARY

LD091313 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Aleksander Smolar interview with Polish Social Self-Defense Committee member Jacek Kuron, translated by Julia Jurys: "We Must Call a Spade a Spade To Prevent a Tragedy in our Country"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What do you think are the key problems in Poland?

[Answer] With your permission, I will not talk about the probability or improbability of a Soviet intervention: There is already too much talk about that in the West. It is not that I think it impossible but because our society has done all it can to avoid it. In this respect, the discipline shown by the workers and other social groups is admirable. The rest does not depend on us and I prefer to discuss the things which do. From the start we have been facing a crucial problem: how to build a social order which will make it possible to reconcile the social aspirations which nobody can now stifle with guarantees of the immutability of the system's foundations. To put it bluntly, it is a vicious circle because the Soviet Union must feel that it has control of the situation and Polish society must feel that it can attain its aspirations.

[Question] What social order would make it possible to break this vicious circle?

[Answer] It goes without sayign that the decision-making power on important social questions--foreign policy, army, security--must remain in the communist government's hands. However, there is an important restriction which must be made with regard to security: It should be exercised within a strict legal framework--hence the need for an independent legal system. All domestic policy questions, on the other hand, should be subject of negotiations between society and the government. It is ridiculous to accuse us, as Kania recently did, of aspiring to a dual-power system.

Nonetheless the system in which the communist party has a monopoly of power is no longer acceptable to Polish society because it kills all life in society and hence sparks a natural resistance. Any attempt to stifle the community and strip it of its right to self-management and independence would now be particularly adventurist and particularly dangerous.

However, we are facing an apparatus which does not really understand the radical change in the situation and a society which has no desire to be afraid. It will not be enough to intimidate it with the threat of tanks to solve the conflicts and avert the dangers. [paragraph continues]

The government must also succeed in convincing the citizens that it will not oppose all their demands but, on the contrary, will accept them. This new formula for coexistence between the government and society will have to be proposed by or imposed on the government.

[Question] Are you not afraid that the wave of demands might get out of control and thus prevent not only any possibility of restoring the economy's stability but also any political stability, however limited?

[Answer] That is, indeed, a major problem. Too much is often expected of Solidarity which is, after all, still at the formative stage. However, that is not the main danger. The main danger lies in the state of mind of various groups which are active in Polish political life, the party elite or circles which, traditionally, represent social feeling and with which society could identify. Some of those groups do not understand the new nature of the present situation in which society as a whole has become active and in which doing anything behind its back would not only be futile but dangerous.

Behind-the-scenes arrangements and compromises based on gentlemen's agreements are no longer appropriate in the present situation. There is no chance of winning the community over to a compromise without telling it clearly what the position is and without openly discussing the limits to be observed and the reasons for those limits. Society does not want to talk in veiled language. It is no longer merely listening.

To prevent a tragedy in our country, we must talk plain language and call a spade a spade. Unless we do that any agreement will be illusory and hence dangerous. We will have created the illusion of an agreement but various social forces could take action outside the framework of that ficticious agreement--action which might be adventurist and whose consequences would be unforeseeable.

"Fear of Our Neighbor"

[Question] You were arrested in August during the strike together with your Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] friends and you were only released under pressure from the workers. Since then you have been the target of sustained fire from official propaganda in Poland, the USSR, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. In December the remarks made by Father Orszulik, director of the Polish bishops' press office, caused quite a stir. Is the Church itself against you?

[Answer] The government would certainly like to use the salami method: first cutting off an end slice, the most visible one, and then cutting off others until normalization is achieved. Outside the government some people are saying: If it could guarantee the trade unions' survival, the KOR might as well be sacrificed even if it is of considerable value to the present movement. Such calculations aimed at guaranteeing to trade unions' survival are pure illusion.

Others probably attack us for specific political objectives. They represent a specific political faction even if they do not admit it, and their attacks are in fact aimed at a political rival which, in their eyes, has become too powerful and must be weakened.

However, aside from all those motives, there is the preponderant fear of our neighbor and the fear of touching one of his sensitive spots in the symbolic sphere. It is generally believed that that sphere is what our neighbor regards as the most important. I certainly do not want to play down that point and I know that, in talking openly about USSR imperialism, I am annoying it greatly.

I do not know whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to send in its tanks to counter the changes in the symbolic sphere but I and my colleagues are in no doubt that, if a state of anarchy were to arise in our country, the resulting state collapse would definitely incite it to do so.

I am firmly convinced that anarchy and state collapse inevitably lie in store for us if the powerful social movements do not state clearly and unambiguously what they want, what their aspirations are and what limits must be respected. I repeat: This must be expressed clearly and unambiguously without making do with allusions and hints. That is what my "irresponsible radicalism" amounts to.

I believe that what could be done in a discussion group, a drawing room or around a small conference table is no longer possible when millions of people are involved. If we want to persuade these millions of our compatriots and make them accept the restrictions we deem necessary, we must tell them clearly what our reasons and objectives are. However paradoxical it might seem, our radical language is aimed at appealing for reason and responsibility.

Furthermore, the reason we are calling for moderation and reason is not because we oppose the radical aspirations of a society which wishes to decide its own future. However, given the circumstances, those aspirations can only be attained gradually. Realism does not consist of setting aside society's aspirations but showing it the factors which prevent their immediate realization at present and of defining the conditions which will one day make it possible.

Those who criticize our radicalism may think that those aspirations are unacceptable, either because their interests are at stake or because the mere prospect of change is enough to frighten them.

I would like to make another point: You included the church among the forces attacking the KOR and me. There is, I think, a considerable misunderstanding, behind that statement. The bishops cannot be identified with the church nor can it be said that Father Orszulik's statements embody the bishops' stand. Furthermore, it is impossible to reduce the church's importance to that of a political institution and to give a few remarks by the director of the bishops' press office the immense authority which the church enjoys.

SZCZECIN JOURNALISTS UNION PASSES RESOLUTION

LD081802 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] To conclude our bulletin, ladies and gentlemen, we will acquaint you with the text of the resolution passed by the extraordinary general meeting of the Szczecin Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] branch on 6 January 1981.

The public expectations regarding the mass media, given the current situation in the country, require a special sensitivity and professional integrity on the part of journalists. Therefore, they must do all they can to justify these public expectations and to lift the mass media from the critical state in which they had found themselves.

Actions of this kind are all the more essential because crisis situations in the country and in the journalistic community recur cyclically. The faulty functioning of the information system both upwards and downwards, a lack of openness in public life as well as the manipulation of journalists threaten the most vital interests of the Polish nation, depriving it of the opportunity for integration and natural development. Consequently, it acts against the authorities themselves since, leading to an erosion of moral attitudes, it paralyses the mechanisms of social cooperation.

Conscious of the weight of these problems for the country's future and of the price the journalists have to pay for departing from the moral imperatives of their profession, the extraordinary general meeting of the Szczecin SDP branch decides to lend its resolute support to the decisions and resolutions passed at the SDP extraordinary congress in Warsaw.

We demand that the Sejm pass forthwith a new censorship law, according to the draft worked out by the Consultative Committee of Artistic and Scientific Associations.

We put forward a demand that the Sejm appoint a special commission to deal with the issues of mass media.

We also regard it as essential to change the methods of press, radio and television management.

We register our opposition to the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat regarding this matter.

We also express our concern at the actions aimed at restricting the journalists' freedom to discharge their duties toward the public; at limiting the print run-offs of periodicals and numbers of newspapers published every week, and so on.

The critical assessment of the activities of the Szczecin SDP branch, expressed in the discussion at the general meeting, a discussion that lasted many hours and was heated, makes it incumbent on all of us and on the newly elected board to undertake the following actions:

We must again integrate the Szczecin journalistic community which currently is divided and ridden with conflicts. Frequent and regular meetings of our whole community which should become a platform for a creative exchange of opinions and experience can serve this purpose. We must arrive at a new concept for activities of the SDP creative clubs which should become genuinely creative. We must set up a club of reportage, attached to the Szczecin SDP branch, something we have not had so far.

We must quickly set up a team to deal with periodical assessments of the work of editorial boards and individual journalists; a team which would discharge its functions conscious of its responsibility for the standard and integrity of publications in all Szczecin editorial offices.

We must show special concern for the young generations of journalists, something which is fundamentally important for the future of this profession in Szczecin and will, at the same time, save young journalists from numerous disappointments and moral doubts which have become the lot of elder journalists.

We must guarantee journalists the right to carry out their profession.

We must achieve a break in the conspiracy of silence that surrounds the method of distributing the film Robotnicy-80 [Workers-80].

Moreover, the SDP extraordinary general meeting, acting in the name of a renewed integration of all creative communities in the city, makes it incumbent on the new board to take vigorous action in order that the club of thirteen muses is speedily given back to these communities, so that it may become a genuine club of these communities.

It is also being made incumbent on the board to take into consideration in its work the suggestions and detailed demands put forward during the discussion, the competition My August-80, the archive of materials confiscated by the censor, and so on.

CZYREK COMMENTS ON MOSCOW VISIT, CRISES, CSCE

AU091145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 80-1 Jan 81 p 5

[Adam Stanek interview with Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek on Polish foreign policy--place and date not stated--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The TRYBUNA LUDU editorial board asked Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek for an interview on Polish foreign policy and on the current situation in East-West relations. Minister J. Czyrek gave an interview to Adam Stanek, head of our foreign section.

[Question] The present year is coming to an end. In the past few years the climate of international relations, especially East-West relations, has greatly deteriorated. Comrade Minister, why is this so? Is it possible to overcome these negative trends and to save the achievements of detente?

[Answer] It is true that the development of international events in the past few years has produced many phenomena and trends that have negatively affected an East-West dialogue. New hotbeds and unsolved conflicts have appeared side by side with the old ones. THE VALUABLE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ACCUMULATED IN EUROPE IN THE SEVENTIES, THANKS TO THE SOCIALIST STATES' ACTIVE AND CONSISTENT PEACE POLICY AND TO THE EFFORTS OF MANY STATES AND NATIONS HAVE BEEN CONFRONTED WITH REAL DANGERS. WE KNOW THAT THE ACHIEVEMENTS, WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF EAST-WEST DIALOGUE AND DETENTE, ARE CRUCIALLY SIGNIFICANT FOR THE FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND FOR THE FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN AND WORLDWIDE COOPERATION.

Despite the very complicated international situation, it is easy to see the three main reasons for the deterioration in the climate of international relations. The primary source is the rigid political course adopted by many leading NATO countries. This is manifested by decisions and actions that help intensify the arms race, undermine the present balance of power and return to the policy from the position of strength. A clear example of this is the familiar decision made by the NATO Council on 9 December 1979 to produce the cruise and Pershing II missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe. Unfortunately, in recent months we have also seen that NATO circles are trying to exploit all possible opportunities and pretexts to intensify the climate of distrust and tension in relations with the socialist countries.

[Question] Does this mean a new phase of "cold war" is inevitable?

[Answer] No. Such a fatalistic view should be decidedly rejected. The socialist community's policy, including Polish policy, is helping create a specific balance of power globally and regionally, which is advantageous to international security, and is prepared to actively counter whatever pushes the world toward confrontation.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO OVERCOME AND REVERSE THOSE DANGEROUS TENDENCIES. WE BASE OUR ACTIVITIES ON THE CONVICTION THAT PEACE, SECURITY, DETENTE AND COOPERATION REPRESENT OVERRIDING VALUES, WHICH EVERYONE NEEDS EQUALLY. THEY REPRESENT VALUES NECESSARY FOR EACH COUNTRY'S AND NATION'S DEVELOPMENT.

Mighty social forces favor the peaceful development of the world. People enjoying great moral and intellectual authority have committed themselves to that development. Using this opportunity is the most important task of our times. Whether we will be able to consolidate and develop the historic achievements of the 35 years of peace in Europe depends on our generation.

[Question] Comrade Minister, how do you evaluate the present stage of the CSCE meeting in Madrid? Is it possible to predict its results?

[Answer] I think that cautious optimism tinges our evaluation of the present stage and results of the Madrid meeting. [paragraph continues]

Our optimism is cautious because, unfortunately, the spirit of agreement is not an all-pervading feature of that meeting and the elements of confrontation present in the conduct of some NATO countries continue to play a crucial role. Our optimism exists because we are doing all we can, together with our allies and all the countries interested in continued detente, to see that the meeting ends in success.

Thanks to the resolute as well as considered and flexible attitude adopted by the socialist countries from the very beginning, it has been possible to prevent the meeting from becoming an arena of confrontations, showdowns and judgments, although some actions by Western representatives were aimed in that direction. Altogether we can risk asserting that the present stage of the Madrid meeting is in many respects more advantageous than the corresponding stage of the Belgrade meeting. For example, the discussion of many topics was conducted in a meaningful and calm manner. ALMOST 100 VARIOUS PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED. POLAND HAS ALSO SPONSORED OR COSPONSORED A NUMBER OF THEM IN ALL THE "BASKETS."

The examination of these proposals in the next stage of the meeting will not be easy. For example, they comprise a sweeping range of issues, beginning with such important ones as convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to improvements in trade statistics.

As you see, the stand of the leading Western states will determine to a great extent the nature of the final document--whether it will be a complete document and constitute a step forward and whether it will be possible to agree on it at all.

WE HOPE THAT EVERYONE WILL BE AWARE OF THE NEED TO ACHIEVE ACCORD. THE ADOPTION OF DECISIONS ON THE FUTURE CONFERENCE ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT COULD BE A RESULT OF THE MADRID MEETING THAT WOULD BE PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT FOR EUROPE'S FUTURE.

[Question] That is what I wanted to ask you about. After all, it was the Polish delegation in Madrid that proposed that such a conference be convened and renewed Poland's offer to host it or a stage of it in Warsaw. What are the chances of this offer?

[Answer] Poland's proposal is a logical consequence of our approach to the entire implementation of the CSCE process. We attach exceptional importance to the process of military detente. A lack of progress at a certain stage of that process is bound to hinder the development of other aspects of detente and may help erode trust in interstate relations.

This thesis, which the socialist countries fully share, is beginning to find increasing understanding in the West. Aside from the Polish proposals, the fact that various other proposals, which are different in some crucial elements but which have some important similarities, have been submitted is positive despite everything and indicates the growing awareness of the need for progress in military detente.

In view of that, the Madrid meeting's decision on such a conference--that is, on what it should deal with and how--would be a crucial measure, even though it would be just a beginning of a long process. On this score, too, we are cautiously optimistic because we assume that sooner or later realism and political commonsense will win the upper hand.

[Question] Will not differences in concepts invalidate common agreement on the conference?

[Answer] THE POLISH PROPOSAL PROVIDES FOR MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY AND CONTAINS NO PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS WHATEVER. IT ALSO PROVIDES FOR GRADUALLY SWITCHING FROM THE EASIEST ISSUES, ON WHICH DIVERGENCE IS SMALL, TO INCREASINGLY MORE DIFFICULT ISSUES. That is why the first stage tasks would mainly involve adopting means for creating trust and for reducing the danger of war in Europe. In the second stage the conference would deal with the means of trust to lower the level of military confrontation and concentration.

The French proposal, which mainly has the support of the NATO countries, includes a number of initial conditions, which many states find difficult or impossible to accept.

On the other hand, however, all the proposals already submitted have many points of convergence, especially with regard to the conference's first stage, which would be devoted to the means to create trust. This will be the area in which a concept that all states can accept will be searched for. The Madrid meeting decisions are made by all states.

[Question] The events in our country in the second half of 1980 have caused international repercussions. Comrade Minister, how do you evaluate these repercussions?

[Answer] It is a fact that foreign countries continue to watch our events with great attention and interest. This is natural. Socialist Poland is a country that occupies an important place in European relations that have developed since World War II. Reaction to our events is greatly differentiated, which is surprising. We live in a world of opposing sociopolitical systems, differing ideological and philosophical attitudes and different interests. That is why we carefully differentiate between the voices of our friends--the sympathetic voices--and the voices that stem from intentions conflicting with socialist Poland's interests and that are hostile to socialism and harmful to European peace and stability.

WE ESPECIALLY VALUE THE UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT SHOWN FOR OUR EFFORTS BY OUR CLOSEST FRIENDS AND ALLIES--THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. WE ESPECIALLY VALUE THEIR CONVICTION THAT OUR PARTY, THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE POLISH PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS AND TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL, IN KEEPING WITH POLAND'S MOST VITAL INTERESTS AND WITH THE INTERESTS OF SOCIALISM AND PEACE. THIS WAS STRONGLY EMPHASIZED BY THE MOSCOW DECEMBER MEETING OF THE LEADING PARTY AND STATE OFFICIALS FROM THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES AND BY THE PZPR POLITBURO RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN CONNECTION WITH THAT MEETING AND ITS RESULTS.

The reaction of many countries in Europe and elsewhere and the many statements and commentaries are laced with anxiety and fear lest the Polish events create a threat to the established international structures that constitute the foundation of European peace and security. We value the moderation and prudence of such reactions.

We should bear in mind, however, that there are other reactions--antisocialist and antidetente reactions--calculated to drive a wedge between Poland and its socialist allies and friends and to undermine the conviction that the process of socialist renewal is possible and feasible and that it can serve as a basis to normalize and stabilize the relations in our country.

The alarmist hubbub created in recent weeks by the NATO circles in connection with the hints that allegedly Poland has been threatened by "intervention" is of just such a nature. This hubbub cannot be interpreted otherwise than an effort to exploit Polish events to increase tension in East-West relations, to fan an anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda campiagn and, in consequence, to justify measures to accelerate the arms race. It is significant that Beijing propaganda has also joined this antipeace and antidetente campaign, which uses the name of our country. We unmask such voices and actions with the utmost determination. They openly interfere in our country's internal affairs, conflict with the accepted norms of international coexistence and serve to deepen tensions and confrontation.

I would like once again to stress what PZPR First Secretary S. Kania said at the congress commission's session: IT IS OUR RESOLVE THAT THE PRESENT RENEWAL OF OUR SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE SERVE THE INTERESTS OF SOCIALISM IN POLAND AND HELP STRENGTHEN OUR TIES OF ALLIANCE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ALL THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST STATES. THE PERMANENCE OF THESE TIES IS THE PRIMARY TENET OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

[Question] Comrade Minister, let me refer in this connection to your visit to the Soviet Union a few days ago. How do you evaluate this visit?

[Answer] Lively exchanges of visits, many contacts at all levels and regular consultations are now a consolidated tradition between states such as Poland and the Soviet Union, which are linked by such close and manifold ties.

In this connection I would like to stress primarily the great importance that the October Moscow visit by Comrade Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pinkowski as well as the recent December meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders, including our leaders, have for our country and for successfully solving our domestic problems in the spirit of socialist renewal.

Exchanges of visits between foreign ministers are also a firm tradition of Polish-Soviet relations and the past year was extremely rich in this regard. Comrade Andrey Gomyko, Soviet foreign minister, was our guest in Warsaw on three occasions.

I wish to state that my visit to the Soviet Union a few days ago was my first official foreign visit as foreign minister. I STATE WITH COMPLETE SATISFACTION THAT IT WAS AN IMPORTANT AND FULLY USEFUL VISIT. WE HIGHLY EVALUATE ITS RESULTS.

MY MEETING WITH COMRADE LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, WAS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT. I WAS GREATLY IMPRESSED BY THE TALK WITH THAT OUTSTANDING SOVIET LEADER, A FERVENT CHAMPION OF PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE WORLD AND A SINCERE FRIEND OF SOCIALIST POLAND. IN PARTICULAR, I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS HIS FRIENDLY AND FULL SYMPATHETIC AND APPRECIATIVE ATTITUDE TO OUR PARTY'S AND OUR PEOPLE'S EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES AND HIS WISHES FOR OUR PARTY AND PEOPLE.

During the talks with Comrade Andrey Gromyko, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, we made an in-depth exchange of views on our mutual relations and cooperation and on some issues of the present international situation. The 27 December communique deals with the substance and range of our talks which is why I will limit myself to stressing what is most important in my view.

THE RESULTS OF THAT VISIT ONCE AGAIN CONFIRM THAT THE TIES OF ALLIANCE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION HAVE A SPECIAL--THE HIGHEST--STATUS IN POLISH FOREIGN POLICY. THEY ARE A MUST FOR THE PEOPLES OF OUR TWO STATES, NOT ONLY IN THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS. THEY ARE ALSO OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF THE ALLIED TIES LINKING THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATES WITHIN THE WARSAW PACT AND CEMA. THEY HAVE AN ALL-EUROPEAN IMPLICATION AS WELL. THE POLISH-SOVIET ALLIANCE HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT AND LASTING ELEMENT OF THE POSTWAR POLITICAL-TERRITORIAL ORDER IN EUROPE AND A FACTOR IN PEACE AND STABILITY ON OUR CONTINENT.

PEOPLE'S POLAND, WHICH IS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATES, CAN NOT ONLY SOLVE THE COMPLICATED PROBLEMS OF ITS SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT, BUT CAN ALSO MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION, ONE WORTHY OF ITS NAME, TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS PRECISELY ON THE BASIS OF ITS ALLIANCE AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

OLSZOWSKI ON SOCIALIST RENEWAL, CURRENT PROBLEMS

LD092024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Speech by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee--date and place not given, recorded]

[Text] I am speaking tonight not only on behalf of the PZPR leadership--although I am speaking mainly for this reason--but also as a citizen and a Pole. There occur moments in the life of the state and of the nation when it is a civic necessity to take a stand. This is not only a right but, above all, a duty, because there are again beginning to appear symptoms of conflict, social disquiet and new threats on the horizon of life in Poland. I wish to state with full determination that the line of our party, the line of accord, contained in the decisions of the sixth and seventh plenary sessions of the Central Committee is constant and unchangable. The process of the renewal of life, of deepening socialist democracy and of strengthening the people's state as well as improving its functioning and introducing the indispensable reforms is being and will be implemented with full consistency in the name of the interests of the working class and the Polish nation.

The party itself has made and is making a profound, self-critical assessment of the methods of its action and its role in political, economic and public life. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress which has been announced will deepen this analysis and will make decisions providing statutory guarantees for establishing democracy within the party and for the role of the working class in the formation of the party program for the activities of the party and for setting up determined and effective obstacles to prevent a possible recurrence of the mistakes of the past. These will be real guarantees and safeguards the expression of which, in the life of the state, is to be found in correct relationships and forms of dependence between the executive authority on the one hand and the legislative and representational authority on the other. The democratically renewed and proper role of the Sejm, people's councils and the elements of self-government is visible even today. The Congress commission which started its work 3 weeks ago is drawing up the tenets of the program of the ninth congress, which concern all spheres of political, public and economic life.

It carefully studies the demands coming from party and social organizations, from enterprises, universities, villages and institutions.

The process of democratic renewal thus means the development of principles of socialist democracy; it means the defense of socialism from distortions; but it must also mean the defense against any kind of attempt at dismantling the institutions of the socialist state.

We are and we shall remain a socialist state, faithful to all the international alliances. We shall remain a permanent link in the socialist world.

Every nation which strengthens peaceful relations and the partner-like, mutually beneficial exchange of material, scientific and cultural goods lies in our national interest. Our country lies in the very heart of Europe. Its influence on European political and economic relations, and even on other more extensive relations is considerable, particularly today, and not only because so much is being said about Poland in the world capitalist press.

The state of our country, its economy, the social and political situation is of great interest and causes anxiety not only to us Poles but also to other states. Economic instability undermines our credibility as a partner, harms our position and limits our participation in international economic cooperation.

That is why it is in the interest of our own country, but also in the interest of other states, socialist and capitalist, to stabilize our internal affairs. What matters is that Polish problems should not upset the state of international relations, especially in Europe. Anxiety over such a possibility has been expressed by many statesmen.

This is our responsibility toward other nations, the responsibility of a contemporary, civilized and sovereign state. It is our duty--if we want to count in the international arena.

Work, peace and quiet, and above all, wise solutions for all our problems, constitute the most significant condition for the working out and implementation of all necessary reforms which would strengthen the socialist democracy in our country.

This should be understood by everybody: party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, by every working person.

We have to solve numerous problems. Today, this is primarily the task of straightening out the economy, raising productivity and strengthening the discipline of work, the production of the necessary quantities of raw and other materials, both industrial and foodstuffs, and housing construction.

Without these, our social difficulties will continue to grow.

This is the duty of the party and the state, but also of all its citizens, all social organizations, the trade union movement, the old trade unions and Solidarity.

This statement is not a lesson but a logical consequence of the structure of a socialist nation.

An improvement in the standard of living of citizens is necessary but this can only take place if it is based on our own labor contribution. Unfortunately, we have had a second year in which there has been a drop in the national income for various, very complex reasons. The main thing is to reverse this phenomenon, to increase our social product and to raise the national income which is, of course, the foundation for raising society's standard of living. Otherwise, a shortage of goods will bring about a drop in the value of earnings and the cost of living will increase. Therefore, a sensible, objective and calm attitude and caution and responsibility are needed when demands are formed and when an attempt is made to solve issues of social policy. I am speaking of this with full sincerity: No Pole among us is going to live on someone else's keep. Against this background I wish to refer to the matter of work-free Saturdays.

A sudden reduction in the weekly working hours has serious consequences in the present economic situation. Today, when everything we manage to produce counts, an immediate reduction in working hours would mean a further drop in the amount of goods. Some people say that shortages of raw materials and energy, particularly in the manufacturing industries, cause breaks in production anyway. This is true but not the whole truth. A sudden reduction in working hours today means, you see, a reduction in the extraction and supply of home-produced raw and other materials and, as a result, a further drop in the production of goods. The consequences of this phenomenon are very negative for working people, and the benefits of free time will not compensate for this.

The negative stand on the government proposals has a one-sided character. I have already spoken about its production and social consequences. But as regards the ad hoc sociopolitical consequences, they must give rise to serious concern. The inflexibility and in fact arbitrariness of the initiators of those appeals is a new source of social unrest. Those who create divisions in society are attempting to destabilize the beginning of a normalization of life, achieved with such effort. In reality, it is a trial of strength, a kind of political pressure on the government.

In the last few days there have also arisen other causes for concern. Attempts are being renewed to undermine the internal law and order and principles of functioning of the state. For instance, for what purpose are the deliberately organized attempts in several voivodships--Jelenia Gora, Wloclawek, Torun and Radom--at placing conspicuous pressure on the machinery of state authority with the aim of forcing changes in the management posts of those regions? These are occurring at a time when, since the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums, the party has been carrying out an honest assessment and levying severe punishment on those who have broken socialist principles, managed badly or had the wrong attitude toward working people.

The atmosphere of heated emotions and blackmail, the striking at people only because they are employees of the state administration or of our party must arouse the firm opposition of all sensible citizens.

What principles of law and order and democracy are to be served by methods of lawlessness, based on the illegal occupation of public buildings and control over the property of state institutions or social organizations? Bandying the slogan of democracy does not conceal the fact that lawlessness promotes anarchy. Democracy means abiding by the law, which is binding on everyone, not just the state authorities, but everyone: organizations and citizens. For what purposes are some Solidarity activists in the Mazowsze region working, who are at present organizing a list of and so-called judgment on the management cadres in the economy, in the machinery of state authority and in political life?

The campaign serves to kindle passions; it is a deliberate attempt to frighten the management cadres and, as a consequence, aims at disorganizing economic, state and political life.

The aim of the inspirers of this activity is clear: to undermine the organizational structure of social life, not in the name of improvement of the socialist republic, but for its weakening, and this at a time when we, our party and all forces of commonsense and civic responsibility are aiming at consolidating the socialist renewal of life; at strengthening the principles of justice, respect for the law, law and order and social calm. Without this, one cannot build and improve the current situation, put the economy in order, or produce foodstuffs and commodities the shortage of which weighs so heavily on our lives. It is easy to destroy but more difficult to build. The easiest of all is to start a conflagration. A lack of stability, unrest and tension, especially if deliberately created, are contrary to the real interests of workforces and society. They not only hamper the process of renewal but also serve interests conflicting with the good of the country and are a serious threat to it.

Who needs social unrest? Who wants to see the Polish state weakened and our economy unable to raise itself from difficulties? In whose interest is it that the problems which we have to solve cannot be settled by way of mutual agreement in an atmosphere of calm and order? In whose interest is it to make difficult, or perhaps to remove the introduction of indispensable social and economic reforms which would strengthen the socialist system and socialist democracy, best serving the people of towns and villages?

The process of socialist renewal, directed by the party, continues and deepens. The draft economic reform will be published tomorrow and will undergo public discussion. It is a reform which will ensure real influence of workforces on the operation of enterprises, thus on the whole economy, on the changes in management methods and the style of administrative operation. It will at the same time express the democratization of management and thus the growth of social responsibility by the working class for the development of the economy, for economic strength and the future of socialism in Poland. This is its objective.

Who, then, wishes to fan disquiet and to make businesslike discussion impossible? The solution of our problems on the principle of the challenge has nothing in common with the spirit of agreement and with the spirit of social accord. Naturally, every problem can be discussed but none should be rejected just for the sake of opposition because of stubborness or doggedness. This is well understood by those who are being guided by commonsense and civic sense of duty.

Thus it must be clearly said: Let everyone know the attitude of our party on vital social and economic matters. The party says yes to the development of socialist democracy, yes to the renewal of trade union activity, yes to the reform and improvement of the planning and management methods, yes to all actions and undertakings aimed at the improvement of the level of living conditions of society.

And it says firmly no to attempts to introduce anarchy and chaos into public life. No to those who want to attack the party, the socialist state, our international alliances and obligations, the foundations of Poland's statehood. We say no to all counter-revolutionary attempts. The extrication of Poland from the period of dangerous economic and social difficulties, the consolidation of her socialist character, the widening and establishment of socialist democracy and the removal of the results of previous errors and their sources is in the best interest of every Pole.

In order that those important processes can run successfully, it is indispensable to have calm and not to arouse passion; law and order and not licence; wise reform and not the destruction of structure; the consolidation of the authority of Poland as a strong socialist state and not efforts to introduce anarchy.

Our patriotism is based on building, on improving, on strengthening the socialist principles of social justice, which does not exist and will not exist without socialism.

In our common concern for the country, for its welfare, its future and development, we are jointly creating a wide front of people of good will, a true front of national unity.

In our common concern for the nation, for the social system and for the socialist Polish state, together we are creating a front of commonsense and of civic responsibility.

The renewal of social life is not only a beautiful slogan. It is also a problem and a personal task of every person, if he thinks, works and lives his life wisely, in a correct and responsible manner.

The renewal of social life also means the renewal of work, of the attitude toward it, of responsibility for (?it). This means effective, honest work. Without it we will not achieve our common goals. Without social calm, without order and legality, we shall not reach our common goal.

TRYBUNA LUDU'S SZELIGA ON DIVISIONS WITHIN PZPR

LD091317 Rome AVANTI in Italian 4-5 Jan 81 p 24

[Alberto Ninotti article: "Something New in Poland: Communists Changing"]

[Excerpt] I remember that a few days before the historic 17 December rally in Gdansk, meeting with one of the PZPR's most highly regarded spokesmen, TRYBUNA LUDU deputy editor, Szeliga, a Spanish journalist who was interviewing him with me asked him whether the Eurocommunist solution would be valid for Polish communism.

The answer was a clear-cut negative because, Szeliga explained, "whereas the Eurocommunist option is valid in the West for a communist party such as the Italian one, which operates as a mass political force and acts within a framework of formal democracy characterized by periodic electoral confrontations," in Poland, "the communist party is a revolutionary party which acts as a vanguard force."

The interpretation of Szeliga's esoteric formula is twofold: On the one hand it embraces a notion that cannot be verified in practice, namely that in the event of free elections the PZPR would probably gain only 3 percent of the vote; on the other hand that it acts within a historical and political context very different from that of the West and on the basis of a domestic and international situation so obvious that there is no need to pause to describe it.

This precisely confirms its peculiar nature as a party held hostage and I gained confirmation of this from another conversation, this time with Ludwik Krasucki, an old PZPR member originating from the old Polish socialist ranks who now fills the post of deputy editor of the official party ideological journal NOWE DROGI. I asked him, citing Szeliga's reply on Eurocommunism, whether it does not simply mean that such an option would be disastrous for Poland because it would attract the punishment of the "fraternal countries," and his answer, though couched in complex and reticent terms, was fully affirmative.

I asked Krasucki another question concerning the party's crisis, which seemed evident to me, but this time his reply was that "the party is not in a state of crisis, though it is in a difficult situation."

I had in mind the following figures: The approximately 800,000 members who have left the PZPR not in recent months but over the past 3 years; and the further 800,000 who, although remaining within the party, have joined Solidarity, thus providing a glaring example of the healthy psychological schizophrenia of Polish political society, with all due respect to the formula whereby the trade union is concerned only with union matters and not with politics. [paragraph continues]

"You see," he told me, "you have to analyze things to understand them properly. The party is a structure divided into three parts--the grassroots, the apparatus and the center. The grassroots is composed of the workers, who are demanding the party's regeneration and the punishment of those who in the past committed errors or exploited their positions of power. Criticisms in this connection existed within the party even before 8 August. A split has occurred between the grassroots and the party--this must be acknowledged--and the grassroots has demanded a new system, an outright new order. The problem is how to establish this order on the basis of just proportions between centralism and power. The majority of the grassroots is healthy and we are counting on it for resolving the difficulties.

"Then there is the apparatus. Part of it thinks the same way as the grassroots, while another part forgot about political work and became purely bureaucratic. Those who belong to this latter part are not useful because the new phase requires a new democratic order and needs much political work at the grassroots. Some of them have already gone: Almost half the voivodship secretaries have been changed which is a lot. Their replacements in turn replace other local leaders. It is true, however, that another part of the bureaucratized apparatus is composed of honest people who will learn.

"Last there is the center. Here, too, a distinction can be made between those who belonged to the critical tendency and those who have erred. The critical tendency has triumphed and this has opened the way to changes. But we must also realize that there is no remedy valid for all illnesses. the situation is complicated by the most varied pressures concerning the punishment of those guilty of abuses or a prices policy, and so forth. But the main problem for the center is to avoid crystallization and it is in this light too that the 'regeneration' effort invoked by Stanislaw Kania must be viewed. there are still conservative elements opposed to change but there are also elements which demand the impossible because formerly we had too much centralism and not enough democracy. In short, there is a danger of recovering from one sickness but catching another. In this situation we must keep open a permanent debate. The party is moving toward a single stand of conscious discipline and we must work in three directions--link the center to the grassroots, proceed from the criticism to build the future and combat the two tendencies. This is the policy of regeneration."

KANIA CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIES, ZSL CHAIRMEN MEETING

LD101930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1818 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, [today] there took place a joint conference of irst secretaries of PZPR provincial committees and chairmen of the provincial committees of the United Peasants Party [ZSL]. the conference was attended by members of the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat as well as members of the Presidium and the ZSL Executive Committee Secretariat. Also attending were heads of departments, ministers and representatives of cooperatives and public organizations active in the countryside. An introductory report devoted to the main tasks of agriculture and the countryside, occasioned by the broad discussion which has developed on this subject, was prepared by the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Executive Committee Presidium, and read by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Executive Committee.

Kania Speech

LD102034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1845 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at a 10 January joint conference in Warsaw of first secretaries of PZPR Provincial Committees and Chairmen of ZSL Provincial Committees--recorded]

[Text] After great upheavals our country has embarked on the road of socialist renewal, the directions and program of which were defined by the Central Committee at its sixth plenary session.

This is a road of renewal which gives rise to great hopes but which is, as we all know, also threatened by the activities of resolute opponents of socialism. There is also great activity in the countryside. Many discussions are taking place and the wave of criticism is high. This criticism is mainly justified, of course, and sharp, but nevertheless very curative.

Forming an important subject of the discussions was the draft document containing the stand of the party Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee on matters concerning the countryside and agriculture. The fruits of these discussions are very rich. The Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee have decided to change and supplement quite substantially the draft document, using the many assessments and proposals submitted by our party organizations, by organizations of the ZSL and by rural activists. We must all make sure that nothing derived from these discussions is lost, not only because they contain interesting proposals and critical remarks, but also because they contain, quite simply, human bitterness and human dissatisfaction.

The further development of the peasants' activities, which we very much favour, depends to a large extent on the attitude adopted toward these observations. But the position of the authority also matters, especially in restoring trust. Let us therefore see to it that in all of our party echelons, in administrative organs, in parishes and at every level a truly honest attitude is adopted on this matter.

This is an exceptionally important duty of all party echelons and, I think, also of the echelons of the ZSL.

All who took part in the discussion stressed that we must create and ensure a different position for agriculture in the national economy, a higher status for the farmer, and that we see in him not only a producer but also a citizen. this is a great task and a great need. It is even more in the interest of the nation than of the peasants and farmers themselves, because the weaknesses of our agriculture resulting from--let us say it gently--the faulty attitudes of the top state authorities toward this important branch of the national economy are the important causes of the difficulties which our country is now experiencing. I have in mind here primarily economic difficulties.

Thus this call for a higher status for agriculture is in full conformity with the attitude of the Central Committee and the ZSL. We have said this in a way that will not give rise to doubts at the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee in the report of the Politburo.

This was also clearly defined by the last ZSL congress. That was also how we saw it in the guidelines for agricultural policy which were the subject of extensive discussions in the rural areas.

We have already had some changes and it is not true that these were only declarations, as there is an increase in investments, in general state investments. This is a percentage increase and not one of overall funds because aggregate investment is decreasing from 15-18 percent. Everything is being reduced with the exception of agriculture.

But if we are to evaluate these things, then how far are we from the position occupied by agriculture, for example, in the Soviet Union--26 percent. This is also seen clearly in land reclamation for next year we are providing for a 50 percent increase in funds, from 25 to 7.5 billion in investments. We must continue moving in this direction.

Land reclamation perhaps has less influence on the imagination than, for example, the Vistula [river development] program. It is a less effective slogan, yet is is a very effective, very rewarding subject for investments. We must expand investments considerably in melioration.

There will be a marked increase in fertilizers. During the year it will be 10 kg [as heard] more. This is indeed a change. During the past 5-year plan, we in fact had no increase. We even experienced a slight drop in the level of fertilizers.

In this respect our country is an exception, a bad exception among the socialist countries. Such a situation had never occurred anywhere. In fertilizing we are, comrades, admiring Hungary where they produce more than one ton of cereals per each inhabitant and 140 kg of meat per each inhabitant. But we shall stop being surprised when we learn of the status of agriculture over there in all spheres--in investments, in supplies of means of production--and this, too, is a conclusion, a conclusion which we must treat seriously.

The position of agriculture must change as well as the understanding of its needs and the position of these needs in industrial production. We have certain plans in this respect for fundamental changes in the structure of our production, reaching the level of an 80 percent increase for the participation of agriculture in all of industry, working for agriculture, apart from the foodstuffs industry. [sentence as heard]

The acceleration of agricultural development is not only necessary for rural regions, it is a national necessity.

This is an appraisal but it must be treated as a guideline for our organizations and for the highest organs of our state. If we do not achieve this, we shall not achieve the kind of approach to agriculture or the kind of treatment of the needs of agriculture that is necessary. We shall not solve anything, for if we do not solve the problems of feeding the country, it will be difficult to talk about solving other problems.

This attitude cannot be replaced even by the greatest effort of those people working in agriculture. Naturally, an exceptionally important problem is to create a favorable climate for good husbandry. This climate consists of the profitability of agricultural production, which we will take care of as we have so recently said.

The doctrinal principle in our planning always must be to see to it that the rate of income increases for the agricultural population does not lag behind that taking place in industry and in other branches of the national economy. This climate also consists of working conditions connected, for example, with deliveries of machinery and equipment necessary not only for agricultural production but also for life in the rural areas and in the home.

There is also much to be done in the rural areas in the social sphere. I am in full agreement with what was said here from this tribune by speaker Gucwa, and his entire report reflects our views and the attitude of the Politburo.

It is true that we should be proud. We can be proud of the fact that free medical care has been introduced in the rural areas and that we have a system of pensions for retired people. But it has been stressed here, from this tribune--and we in the Politburo agree with this opinion--that regarding the first and second problem there is much to be done.

We must not only develop basic medical care but also all its branches which deal with diseases and with dangers connected with the chemicalization and mechanization of our agriculture. This sector of medicine involved in agriculture is a sector which is very (?backward). Improvement does not involve avantgarde-type of work but the creation of an effective system for the prevention of diseases and for warning about dangers, because the dangers will grow.

This climate in the rural areas also consists of consolidating the conviction about the permanency of peasant ownership. This is an exceptionally important matter. Disruptions in this sector mean uncertainties and thus fears about the development of the farm and about investments. This then ceases to be a matter for the individual and it becomes a state matter.

That is why, comrades, we must consolidate the conviction that peasant ownership is inviolable. Such a line, a line for the creation of a good and comfortable climate for each individual farmer, does not call for changes in socialist management, or changes towards state farms, or in the attitudes towards them or towards production cooperatives.

We have many excellent state farms which enjoy the esteem of individual farmers. We will evaluate all the state farms according to the principles of cost accounting. During the year and in the last 5 years [as heard] there have been about 300 state farms (?created each year). Does anyone in this room, or in our country, know of a case when this movement has developed as a result of some pressure? No, there are no such cases. This would be contrary to our line and it will always be contrary to our line. By that I mean pressure. So if that is the case, then the facts themselves prove that farmers see high value in large-scale farming. Do they not deserve support? This is an obvious question. There will be support for such farmers and such action.

This does not threaten private farms in any way. This does not distort our attitude toward private farming. We should always remember that private farming today constitutes the dominant form of agriculture and bears the main burden of the rural economy and of feeding the country. This is why private farmers will always be supported by the party and by the authorities. Their needs will be treated in proportion to the role which they play in the national economy.

Esteemed comrades and colleagues: The essence of the changes which are now being carried out in the countryside boils down to the fresh renewal of peasants' self-government. This is not the first time that it has blossomed in exactly the same way as this is not the first time that its activities have been dampened. It is in this that one can see its great vitality. Various kinds of cooperative movements are being reborn. The discussion in agricultural circles is very lively. Exceptionally optimistic is the fact that more than 20,000 circles have adopted new statutes and have modified their program provisions. After all, it has been acknowledged that they are necessary in the countryside. Lively discussion is developing in youth organizations, in rural housewives' circles and in the industrial trade unions which are also being reborn.

A lot has been said here about specific projects. I would like to stress yet again most emphatically that we shall try to make sure that the agricultural circles in our country have the most favorable climate in which to become the main and fundamental form of agricultural self-government in order that they may constitute an organization of progress in agriculture and in order that they might also become--and this is very necessary--a fighting [bojowy] organization, a representative of peasants' interests and a defender of their rights and affairs.

It is important--and this deserves to be emphasized--that this is no longer simply an intention but is already a reality which, of course, is not universal yet but which is expanding. This is very encouraging. It should be up to us--activists of the party and the ZSL and activitst of agricultural circles--to ensure, that this is how things are everywhere. There are real delays to be made up here. The attitude toward self-government is not uniform and equally advantageous everywhere. It is very varied, not in declarations--everyone is near the norm here--but in practice and at various levels.

I do not think that all the blame should be laid at the door of the parish elders. Mentioned in the discussions have been various attempts at breaking up the peasants' self-government. Attempts are being made through various means to create other organizations which show another, separate program which in essence is a program of demands which is neither constructive nor creative. One can see how these demands are different just by looking at the surface and without delving deeply into their contents.

This is connected with various attempts to create so-called rural Solidarity. Generally speaking, it is people from outside who come in for this purpose. In this there is no shortage of people whose life histories show their complete alienation as regards peasants' interests. Neither is there a shortage of people who do not in the least cover up their antisocialist intentions--one must say more and say it more bluntly--their counter-revolutionary intentions. We know many such names. Many of these life histories also contain landed aristocracy origins. Many of these life histories are replete with struggle against plural reform, which, after all, created precisely this state of peasant ownership and which liberated the countryside from the hunger for land.

What are these people counting on, people who also include political gamblers? They are building their intentions on various manifestations of peasant dissatisfaction. There are many reasons for this dissatisfaction. We acknowledge these reasons, and no one has the right to label according to political criteria those farmers who are seeking to find an outlet for this dissatisfaction in various forms. We must view these farmers with understanding and forbearance. It is another matter if somebody wants to play on this dissatisfaction for antisocialist purposes. Those players want to destroy the agricultural circles which have to their credit--as has been stressed here--not only a great tradition, a rich tradition and great potential, but a host of magnificent, experienced and wise peasant activists. We build our hopes on them for a rebirth of agricultural self-government. We therefore express firm opposition to all attempts to stir up feelings in the countryside, attempts to sow anarchy, signs of creating a political opposition. There is no place for a political, antisocialist opposition in the countryside, because there is no need for a struggle, because it is not in the interests of agriculture and because it is not in the interests of the peasant farmers and workers. We are, on this issue, in full accord with the position of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, in accord as a Politburo, in accord too with the views expressed here by those present at this conference.

Our meeting is the first of its kind in such a company. It has a practical significance but a symbolic meaning as well, of course. We will show great concern for tightening cooperation with the ZSL. Together--the party, the ZSL and the Democratic Party--we constitute the political pillar of the people's authority. We are those with the greatest service in the formation of the worker-peasant alliance. We will see to it that it is the backbone of the integration of the entire nation.

Various critical comments are being directed at the people's authority, our party and ZSL activists. There are no small number of reasons for that criticism. But, if we look at our countryside, if we stress agreement with the criticism of some neglect, the readiness to remove what harms the good frame of mind of the people in the countryside, what damages agriculture, then at the same time we can say in a loud voice that we, PZPR and ZSL as activists, have as well no small number of reasons for pride in the changes in the Polish countryside. After all, in a historically short period the farmers have brought changes about but in conditions created by socialism. How different are the people in the countryside from the point of view of culture, education and living conditions! How different is the work in agriculture, although it still is hard! This has happened within one generation. How different is agricultural production whose shortage we feel? All this is evidence that we, these two forces--the PZPR and the ZSL--are capable, for we have the authoriztion--this achievement gives the authorization--to critically assess what constitutes weakness and neglet. We have the organizational strength, a program, so we can lead work on developing our countryside, so that the Polish countryside can make the greatest possible contribution to the work of developing the whole country, so that people can live in the countryside better than they do now. This joint document of ours dealing with agricultural policy, this joint conference of ours--may they symbolize that we are in accord, that we are undertaking our program in the countryside and that we are starting to implement it.

Gucwa Report

LD102220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1818 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Report by ZSL Chairman Stanislaw Gucwa to 10 January joint PZPR-ZSL meeting in Warsaw--recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades and colleagues: It was the intention of the joint stand of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Executive Committee of October 1980 on the subject of key problems of agrarian policy, agriculture and the food economy both to present the basic directions of development in the countryside and in agriculture and to open all issues of social and economic life in the countryside to a broad discussion among the public.

As a result of these consultations we can state in general terms that the overall concept of the agrarian policy contained in the joint stand of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of the Presidium of the ZSL Executive Committee has met with approval.

In order to be able to tackle successfully difficulties in the provision of food for the country we must take a comprehensive look at the needs of agriculture. These needs are not only economic but also social and political. Only a policy which is fully receptive to the genuine needs of the countryside and which sees in the agricultural producer a citizen with full rights is capable of developing a feeling of permance among the individual farms. Therefore only such a policy can be effective.

Approval has been forthcoming for the statement that Polish agriculture is a single entity. This way of looking at agriculture means nothing other than the introduction of identical criteria of appraising and supporting all sectors of agriculture and all farmers. The thesis of a single agriculture is nothing else but investing in economic (?sector) with the necessary status during the distribution of land and production means which are in limited supply; it is nothing other than opposition to any forms of waste and discrimination in agriculture.

Full approval has been given during the discussion to this stand taken on the issue of proper land management, which is linked both with the rational use of land and with the prevention of losses, especially in connection with changes of ownership or tenancy. Among individual farmers full approval has been consistently given to the assumption that individual farms are the main source of supplies of agricultural produce. In this connection, it is particularly true that these farms should be given fully favorable and fair treatment and concrete actions in their favor should confirm the intentions of the authorities and their interest in developing individual farms and creating appropriate conditions for them regarding production.

Everybody shares the view on the need to carefully utilize land and to put an end to waste in this field, which has been revealed particularly in recent years. It is the utilization of land that will truly give credibility to the policy towards individual producers. In these matters there must be full clarity and unequivocal actions. There cannot be any difference between the general guidelines and their implementation locally. Limited investments and the relationship between results and funds call for giving preference to good individual farmers in the utilization of land. That is why we shall observe the principle that land goes to the best farmers.

In this connection, there is another task, that of creating extensive and favorable possibilities for the purchase of land and for enlarging farms. We will guarantee the right of purchase to farmers already renting the land, or to land situated in the vicinity of his own farm. In our land policy, we cannot tolerate people who in the name of wrongly understood tactics are not guided by the demands of economic accounting. At present in Poland there are very few cases which so badly serve the development of socialism as the wasteful or too expensive and ineffective utilization of land.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Council in an unambiguous way stand for creating full guarantee for individual ownership in agriculture and the right to manage the property. This is important in confrontations regarding agricultural policy that took place in the voivodships. Peasant farms are showing national [words indistinct] economic, and they fully come under state's guidance, both regarding production and purchasing, as well as regarding the distribution of income between urban and rural areas. This means that they have become a permanent element of the socioeconomic system in our country.

The next, the very numerous block of demands was concerned with the very irksome, and as a consequence, an unfavorable factor regarding agricultural production--the worsening deliveries of the means of production for agriculture. This objective fact is primarily the consequence of inadequate, or actually minimal orientation of industry for delivery of means of production for agricultural needs.

The lack of a market for means of production for agriculture has created the necessity to use far-reaching state control.

In a period when our society is coming up against many difficulties; when we are facing the necessity of making many sacrifices, the sphere of needs for foodstuffs must be protected. In this sphere, the defense of the previously achieved level of consumption must be firmly determined.

In the field of food processing, our activities should aim at building in the coming year small and medium-sized plants, especially in regions where there is a glut of agricultural produce. More stress should be laid on the expansion of refrigeration, the storage of agricultural produce and the transportation base. Current losses on this account are incommensurably large.

Among a number of other problems put forward during the discussion on the guidelines much space was taken up by the issue of contracting for agricultural produce. We want the form of contracting to become more widespread and to create favorable conditions for developing production. At the same time, we realize that this will be fully possible only when the farmer, as a party to the contractual agreement, becomes a true partner to that agreement with all the conditions emerging from it. The idea is for the agreement to create genuine guarantees for the farmer to get his due. For instance, guarantees should be created so that if agricultural produce cannot be collected, for example (?animals), from the farmers, he should get an appropriate payment for keeping them further.

We think it useful for the central union of agricultural circles to have full control of the prices of production means for agriculture. At the same time, we come out in favor of freezing the prices for basic means of production in agriculture in 1981.

Among social issues we place at the head problems linked with the pension system for agriculture. In the light of the proposals and suggestions put forward, this system should be amended. We think that inflationary trends make it necessary to raise the level of the lowest old-age pensions in agriculture to the level of the minimum employee earnings.

Currently, a process of reconstructing the self-governing character of agricultural circles is in progress. Meetings have been held by 24,000 circles and at these, frequently with amendments, the statutes of the circles have been adopted. Now, parish organizations of the agricultural circles are being organized. In March the eighth national congress of the circles' delegates is to be held. The draft law on rural self-government is entering its final debate stage. We consider that both draft laws--the law on cooperatives and the law on rural self-government--should be put to the Sejm in the first quarter of this year. At present these laws are either entering their final polishing work or consultation stage. During the meetings held at the circles, both in villages and in parishes, difficulties arose in some voivodships in holding such meetings and interference was caused mainly because of the statements made by representatives of the rural Solidarity.

The feelings of the community on this question can be summed up in a kind of observation on the competitiveness of the programs of both these organizations. If the draft statutes of the agricultural circles and rural Solidarity are examined in a rational manner one can hardly see any differences although one must state that nobody but the agricultural circles always included in their aims professional matters together with social and economic problems. Speaking of the agricultural circles one must mention that the first of them was created in Poland nearly 120 years ago.

It is true that the agricultural circles went through some good as well as bad years in People's Poland. Generally, one can say that they shared the fate of all the self-governing organizations. That is why the agricultural circles, as an organization, cannot be blamed, for instance, for the effects of the activities of the agricultural cooperatives or for the imposition of administrative methods of management on them from above.

The periods when the agricultural circles successfully developed their activities, both immediately after World War II and in the 1976-1976 [as heard] period, prove in the best way that they are a tried and tested organization of farmers which serves the interests of farmers successfully and effectively. One must also recall that it was the agricultural circles which created the agricultural development fund, which at present has been restored to their control. They have also created, through the considerable financial efforts of their members and the work of the community, a considerable material and technological base. Such a base, on conditions of full self-government, should effectively support the production and social activities of agriculture. At the same time, the self-governing character should not be guaranteed just by regulations but should also be expressed in the nonimposition of decisions from above and in the revitalization of agricultural circles from the grassroots.

Successful defense and representation of the professional farmers by agricultural circles, with the simultaneous satisfaction of various demands, is the best tested form which corresponds to the conditions of private farms both in Poland and in other states. The nature of private farms supports this and the agricultural circles' concept of organization of economic and social life in the countryside is fully adapted to this.

The concept of rural Solidarity, as the trade union of farmers, can be attractive to some degree mainly in the formulation of proposals and demands. But, as the concept of a trade union, it cannot be a program formula [formula prgramowa] of equally universal range as that of the agricultural circles, because trade unions, by their nature, in any country, do not conduct full economic activity but only activity which, at most, satisfies some social goals. Therefore, transplanting to the rural countryside the methods of representation used by the broad working class masses educated in the hour of struggle with the capitalist employer cannot find an analogy in the system of private farming where the farmer is both the employer and the employee at the same time.

The above argument is purely rational and does not aim at discrediting this or any other organization. Its purpose is exclusively to demonstrate the [words indistinct] of possibilities of agricultural circles.

Any division of the rural countryside which results from rivalry must in the end cause ineffectiveness of action, as well as internal conflicts. These conflicts would have as their main feature the struggle of various forces against the background of the battle not so much for the real development of agriculture and the interests of farmers, but for the territory of action itself. That is why we are of the opinion that in the near future we should all help the agricultural circles organize their internal structures. That is why we ask all the party and ZSL organizations to help in the reconstruction and creation of truly self-governing agricultural circles, that is, circles which would have nothing to do with red tape and undemocratic forms of work. At the same time we are of the opinion that irrespective of the political support from our side for the agricultural circles, nobody has the right to interfere with the implementation of statute rights by the circles. The agricultural circles, just as all other organizations which function legally, have the right to full protection of the law.

We also consider agricultural circles to be an organization open to all farmers and believe that they can find a common platform of understanding with everybody, taking current laws and farmers' interests into consideration. Such interests can only be threatened by divisions in the countryside. If the activity of the rural Solidarity has as its aim to break up the agricultural circles, then we consider such activity as unacceptable.

Comrades and colleagues, the great number of tasks now facing agriculture and the whole foodstuffs industry is not only the result of disproportions between cereal and animal production, but are multiplied by the exceptionally low level from which agriculture has to start toward the new 5-Year Plan. In 1980, agriculture's total production was, in comparable prices, lower than in 1973 and cereal production lower than in 1970. With the continuous and rapid growth of monetary incomes, this has had an effect on the well-known market difficulties. Priority for agriculture has resulted not simply from the tremendous current difficulties in satisfying demand.

We must remember that the tasks facing agriculture in the current 5-Year Plan lie not only in improving supplies to satisfy consumption needs but also at the same time in curbing the enormous imports of cereals and fodder. We must remember that in a situation of complete liquidation of imports of cereals and fodder and of complete liquidation of exports of meat and meat products, our per capita consumption of meat would be decreased by about 40 percent.

All of these factors define the political and economic importance of these projects, which all of us--the party and the ZSL--want to take in favor of developing agriculture. Complex actions, both in the economic as well as in the socioeconomic sphere, have become the key problems for the whole national economy, of the whole state, of the whole nation.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium made common decisions on agricultural policy in 1957 and in 1971. In those days, that was a great motivation for qualitative transformations, which had a considerable effect. We are now counting mainly on the liberation of social initiative and progressive management in agriculture. Polish farmers have never lacked such initiative during any difficult period.

We hope that the activization of all social forces, and primarily the activization of members of the party and of the ZSL, will favor a climate that will serve work, that will serve the liberation of all possible reserves.

## TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTATOR VIEWS ARMED FORCES' ROLE

AU091633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jan 81 p 4

[Stanislaw Reperowicz article: "In the Armed Forces, Following the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum--Guarding Supreme Values"]

[Excerpts] The present PZPR meetings in military units are an integral part of the general debate now going on in the party about the country's most important problem, following the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

These meetings stress that our armed forces fully support the party-led process of socialist renewal. Those speaking from the floor have expressed their satisfaction that the main conflicts have been solved by political means. At the same time, they voice the communities' concern for the social tensions still asserting themselves in some regions of Poland.

As for immediate tasks, the meetings stress the need to strengthen the state apparatus of power and to counter attempts to undermine the foundations of the socialist system. They confirm that the armed forces are ready to defend the supreme national values; namely, the state's independence, the inviolability of borders and the socialist social system. The meetings stress that Poland's independence is indissolubly tied to socialism because socialism is responsible for our independent national existence within the only proper and just state borders, which have been confirmed by the historically tested class alliances. They declare that our armed forces will indefatigably guard those values.

The aforementioned views are representative of all our armed forces in which the party plays the leading role and in which outstanding soldiers--from privates through generals--who enjoy high authority, are PZPR members.

Our armed forces include a large number of party aktivists, who have the experience of class struggles, who are educated in Marxist-Leninist theory and who are meritorious in spreading socialist ideas. Many of those comrades joined the party during the war or in the first postwar years when party membership involved risks to one's life. In addition, an overwhelming majority of younger officers, including the most recent military graduates, are also PZPR members. Other PZPR members include many warrant officers and sergeants, national servicemen and civil employees, all of whom are outstanding in their duties. Our army has been tied to socialism throughout its existence.

In the summer of 1980, when the first industrial strikes began, most of our soldiers were on training ranges. Reports on the just protest of the workers class against distortions of socialism induced lively discussions among them, but did not occasion any breaks in their work or any delays in implementing their tasks. For example, the navy drew attention to its enormous responsibility as a kind of armed service which engages in normal combat tasks during peacetime. Polish ships operate in the Baltic in direct contact with the NATO naval forces, which have shown considerable mobility in the past few months.

Nor did the soldiers of the National Air Defense units allow themselves to relax their appointed duties in any way. The soldiers of the remaining formations also displayed a similar awareness of the situation.

That attitude--full of dignity and earnestness--which was a distinctive feature of all the elements of our armed forces in the most sensitive periods, stemmed from concern for stabilizing the country's situation, and undeniably played a considerable role in that process--not only because the armed forces possess the necessary combat power but also because of their great authority in our society, which they gained through their dedication in combat and through their faithful service to the fatherland over many years.

Our soldiers realized that their stance should help the party and government to consistently apply political means when solving the most urgent social problems.

For NATO, the events in Poland have become a pretext to fan cold war hysteria, to which the socialist community countries could reply only by closing their ranks. Our country, which all throughout the postwar period has been a reliable partner and credible signatory of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, has reaffirmed that Poland was, is and will be a political, military and economic component of the world socialist system, because this is the basic condition for our existence. The joint exercises carried out by the Polish Armed Forces and the Soviet Army at one of the Polish training ranges last November were an example of cordial and fraternal relations between the two armies.

Our armed forces' combat readiness and allied cooperation with the socialist countries' armies are the main factors to ensure that socialist construction in Poland will not be threatened from the outside and that the process of renewal will continue without hindrance, in keeping with the program laid down by the party and approved by our society, because this is the guarantee of our independence and our proper course in the world.

ZSL PAPER 'HINTS' AT MORATORIUM ON FOREIGN DEBTS

LD091522 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--A Warsaw daily hinted today that Poland might seek moratorium for her foreign debts in order to regain economic equilibrium. "This is a concept which--as it seems--is winning understanding of all our principal creditors, especially France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and other countries. Due to obvious reasons the Carter administration and Japan show restraint towards this issue, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, the daily of the United Peasant Party, wrote.

"The friendly states are interested in granting Poland more assistance, as they also benefited from making Poland wide open to the world, the influx of new techniques and technologies. [sentence as received] That considerably strengthened Poland's position as an economic partner and important supplier of many goods, including industrial complexes and machines largely equipped with parts imported for hard currency" said the paper in a reference to the socialist states.

"As for our creditors, they also availed themselves of the opportunity to draw profits from the credits granted to Poland. Owing to that, it was possible for them to give many of their own firms, which were not doing very good business, the support of the advantageous contracts signed with Poland.

Obviously, one can see that many contracts were not very fortunately negotiated, like the purchase of a licence for the production of the "Berliet" bus, or the purchase from Britain of the PCV factory constructed in Wloclawek. One could mention many other reasons which would make it possible to formulate a blunter justification for the moratorium that Poland should be granted.

"Poland will not unilaterally proclaim a deferment of the payment of her debt. She cannot do it for reasons of principle, as Poland has been and will continue to be a serious partner in every sphere of international relations, which does not mean that we are not counting on and expecting understanding for our problems.

"All the participants in this operation must carefully weigh all the advantages drawn by them and the complications which might result from the prolonging economic crisis in Poland," the daily concluded.

PAP Russian Version

LD092119 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--"Poland's indebtedness and its consequences are evoking great interest among public opinion. This indebtedness is increasing with the growing difficulties of the state arising from the repayment of credits and interest payments," writes DZIENNIK LUDOWY, organ of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party. "The great interest in this problem boils down to the questions: What led to such an extent of indebtedness, and how does Poland wish to extricate itself from this impasse?"

"The political and economic situation in the world in 1970 when the E. Gierek group came to power," the newspaper writes, "made it possible to carry out an open economic policy. Uninterrupted prosperity, chear raw materials and credits granted an advantageous conditions justified the choice of such an economic model. Unfortunately, the credits which were received were used without any account being taken of the consequences of one decision or another. Difficulties arose over repaying the credits. In order to repay the old credits, Poland was given new credits on less advantageous conditions. The interest on temporary loans, taking into account the rate of inflation, reached 20 percent a year."

"Last September Marian Krzak, Polish finance minister, said that Poland's debts exceeded $20 billion and that the cost of maintaining them exceeded the entire country's foreign currency gains. Thus, all imports necessary for the functioning of the economy must be obtained on credit. Poland's indebtedness by the end of 1980, including credit granted by the USSR in free [Western] currencies, grew to almost $24 billion. It is not possible to extricate the country from such a profound crisis in a single day, or even in a year," the newspaper writes.

"Poland has been and continues to be a good debtor, and regulates its debt in good time. This enables it to receive further credits, which are necessary to balance the economy and to develop the country in such a way as to enable the efficient exporting of Polish goods to create the conditions for getting out of debt, the newspaper of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party writes further.

"A substantial factor in stabilizing the Polish economy and guaranteeing the conscientious repayment of credits would be, in the newspaper's opinion, "the declaration of a moratorium. This idea, it is thought, is greeted with indulgence by all of the chief creditors of Poland, particularly France, the FRG and Canada. Reservation on this question is being shown only by the United States and Japan."

"Poland will not unilaterally announce a temporary halt in its ability to pay. This, however, does not mean that it does not count on understanding for its difficulties," DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes in conclusion.

INTERPRESS Commentator

LD101606 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan (PAP)--In an article devoted to the much discussed issue of a moratorium on Polish foreign debts, INTERPRESS agency commentator Karol Rzemieniecki wrote that as nothing definite was said yet about the possibilities and prospects of the Polish economy in the next few years one should not [as received] approach the moratorium question as a last expedient.

"We have not formulated yet a (?positive and consistent) programme of how to overcome economic problems," he remarked and stressed that ventures which could (?replay) in considerable savings and significantly improve the country's finances are still in the phase of discussion. Among these (?money-making) ventures he mentioned the decisions on halting some investments, the decisions which still remain "on paper", modernization and other concrete measures which are being currently postulated and could be realized.

"Personally, having carefully analyzed all such possibilities, I would not hesitate to draw additional credits--if such could be obtained abroad," he points out. "To apply for a moratorium would only create an obstacle to introducing such ventures. The point is that many of them require neither foreign licences nor the import of equipment and additional foreign credits but solid, creative initiative, the overcoming of organizational and psychological barriers as well as adequate rewarding for good results," the INTERPRESS commentator concluded.

WORK ON ECONOMIC REFORM DRAFT DOCUMENT COMPLETED

LD091820 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan (PAP)--Work on the draft of the main provisions of Poland's economic reform has been completed. The document has been drawn up over several months by the Commission for Economic Reform. Almost 500 representatives of various scientific fields, public and economic activists, workers, members of public organizations and trade unions took part in the work of the commission, along with the workforces. Results of work aimed at changing the system of functioning of the [word indistincy] economy of other socialist countries, including in particular, Hungary and the CSSR were used, on the basis of the achievements of Polish science and economic experience.

The program's provisions noted that Poland's difficult economic situation impedes the freedom of making economic choices and weakens economic incentives. Positive elements, high cadre qualifications, modernized creative potential and considerable raw material resources make it possible for Poland to life itself out of the crisis. Economic reform is one of the most important social and political steps, the implementation of which requires that the state of inertia should be overcome and that opposition by conservative forces should be overcome as well.

This step should be resolutely supported by the working class and all working people. The development of socialist democracy and self-government in all its forms will be of substantial influence here.

The document emphasizes that the reform's main goal is to set up a system and mechanisms for the functioning of the economy which makes it possible to implement the principles of democratic self-government of the working people and is conducive to an ongoing socio-economic progress. A goal of extraordinary importance is to safeguard the socialist development of the country corresponding to the plan. The importance of ensuring that economic cooperation with foreign countries is highly efficient and that economic ties within the CEMA framework are deepened is emphasized in the document.

A consolidation of the strategic role of central planning and, at the same time, a growth of independence and self-government of enterprises should result from the reform.

The economic reform should facilitate development of socialist democracy and strengthening of Poland's socialist character. It should become a substantial factor for socialist renewal.

TANJUG on Completed Draft

LD121012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan (TANJUG)--The commission preparing an economic reform in Poland, founded three and a half months ago, has completed its work and published a document on "basic principles of an economic reform" in Poland. This document will serve as one of the basic materials for a broad public discussion to be conducted within preparations for the extraordinary ninth party congress scheduled for early April.

The document states that systematic solutions should contribute to establishing the economic balance in the country, particularly in the market and the balance of payments. This should result in strengthening of the national currency and, consequently in the zloty convertibility. The implementation of reform principles is being linked, judging from the commission proposal, to the government three-year economic stabilization program.

The commission proposes the implementation of the reform principles in three stages and it also considers necessary the "overcoming of inertia and opposition offered by conservative forces" in the society. Enterprise becomes the basic subject of the economic organism. Enterprise is to function on principles of economic profits and it will be responsible for its actions. Liquidation of enterprises in case of an unprofitable management is also envisaged. The enterprises will continue to be managed by a director, but in cooperation with [words indistinct] bodies. [The] director will be either appointed by higher authorities in consultation with self-management bodies or elected in an open competition with the approval of a higher authority.

The commission also urges, within the general line set down at the sixth and seventh party plenums, the development of self-management in the management of enterprises which would gradually become independent. According to the commission proposal the workers will directly and indirectly "through a workers' council" manage the enterprise. The workers council would be elected in general and secret voting. The commission considers that the reform, as an undertaking of overall measures, could be fully implemented by the end of next year.

WESTERN, SOVIET PRESS CITED ON NATIONAL EVENTS

LD120442 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP)--Foreign mass media continue to attentively follow the situation in Poland against the background of Poland's economic problems. Press agencies and dailies commented on recent appearances on the Polish TV news by PUWP CC member Stefan Olszowski and Minister of Wages and Labour Janusz Obodowski who discussed the dispute between the government and Solidarity over the free Saturdays problem. General tone of Western mass media is marked by a conviction that there are yet no proper conditions in Poland for shortening the working time. Most of the papers express the opinion that the Polish Government is right in tending to gradually introduce work-free Saturdays.

While presenting Poland's political situation in the international arena for TV international review broadcast, Soviet PRAVDA commentator Yuriy Zhukov stressed that if there is any danger threating Poland it comes form the aggressive circles in the West which brutally interfere in Poland's internal problems and instigate and support anti-socialist elements that activated themselves of late in an atmosphere of economic difficulties. Errors and inefficiencies displayed by former Polish leaders have put Poland in a difficult economic situation, said Zhukov, while expressing his conviction that all the speculations by Poland's foes designed to blow up the country from inside are doomed to failure as socialist Poland is not alone and enjoys the support of its brotherly countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER KHRISTOV

AU091454 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Today at Predeal resort, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Petur Danailov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest thanked the Romanian head of state for this reception and extended to him warm and friendly greetings on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the greetings and asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, the sides expressed particular satisfaction at the increasingly upward course of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. They stressed that the traditional meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov and the decisions adopted on such occasions have made an important contribution to expanding the fruitful comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria. The sides assessed that the growing economic potential of the two countries and their development plans for the next years create most favorable opportunities for increasingly promoting cooperation and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. They also expressed the desire to better utilize these opportunities to intensify and diversify bilateral cooperation in the economy, science, technology, trade exchanges and in the promotion of new and better cooperation ventures to the benefit of the two neighboring and friendly countries and peoples and in the interests of their progress and prosperity and the overall cause of socialism and peace.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN

AU111919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (AGERPRES)--Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat during the call paid on the Egyptian head of state at Aswan by Vasile Pungan, special envoy of Romania's president, minister secretary of state. On the occasion the Egyptian head of state expressed his and the Egyptian people's admiration for and valuation of the particularly important role of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the contemporary international life, of the outstanding contribution of the Romanian head of state to ensuring the continuity of the policy of peace, detente and cooperation, to the settlement of the major issues facing mankind today.

During the talk that followed, the great satisfaction of the two heads of state was expressed, at the harmonious development of the bilateral relations in all domains of mutual interest, in keeping with the orientations set and decisions made during the multiple summit meetings held in Romania and Egypt. Reaffirmed were also the two presidents' wish and resolve to give fresh dimensions to the relations between their countries, to step up especially the mutually advantageous economic collaboration and thus confer on the Romanian-Egyptian relations dynamism, durability and stability.

Within the exchange of views on the present international life, presented were the Romanian president's appreciations and considerations regarding the main issues facing mankind at present. Emphasis was placed on the two countries' determination to firmly work for the improvement of the climate of international life, for the overcoming of the present situation and the peaceful settlement of all difficult problems among states.

On that occasion too, the determination of the two heads of state was emphasized, to amplify and expand the fruitful collaboration between the two friendly countries and peoples in the international arena in the interests of the general cause of peace and collaboration in the Middle East, in Europe and the world over.

The exchange of messages and the talks proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard, characteristic of the Romanian-Egyptian relations.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

AU091935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 9, in Brasov under the chairmanship of President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, proceedings have begun of the working conference on agricultural problems. Participating are Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other members of the party and state leadership, first secretaries of county party committees, responsible cadres, experts.

At the opening plenary meeting Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the object of the debate was a wide analysis of the agricultural problems viewed in the light of the tasks set by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and of the decisions endorsed by the GNA [Grand National Assembly] session in December 1980.

The agenda includes, inter alia, the programme for the supply of the population with vegetables, potatoes, fruit and grapes in 1981, the programme for the supply with meat, milk and eggs over the 1981-1985 period, the programme regarding services for the industrialization of some of the products of the agricultural producers, the programme of specialization of the agricultural units in the export of meat and horticultural products, the programme of distributing the industrial alimentary units by counties, the account on the fulfillment of the programme of investments in agriculture, measures regarding the strengthening of the economic and financial self-administration, the improvement of the financing systems of the agricultural units, silvicultural problems, the preparation of the spring agricultural campaign, the preparation of the second congress of the management councils of the socialist agricultural units and of the entire peasantry. The working conference proceeds further by sections.

LOCAL WORKERS CONTROL BODIES HOLD MEETINGS

AU091942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Jan (AGERPRES)--Conferences by towns and communes take place in Romania of the working people's control teams, which sum up the general activity with a view to increasing the role of these bodies within the system of the Romanian socialist democracy. The working people's control was instituted by law as early as 1972 and it has been subsequently improved. It operates as an educative factor, making appreciated contributions to the generalization of the positive experience won in various compartments, to the tracing and fighting of the attitudes of disregard for the citizens interests, of shortcomings in the administration of the public property. There are at present over 46,000 teams of control made up of over 190,000 citizens, which make up an important instrument of social action in the hands of the citizens, aimed at directly controling the way of application of the state's laws, the operation of various units of broad civic interest. The working people's control is exercised in 145,906 units of housing stock administration, repair, building, commerce and public catering, cultural-artistic establishments, balneo-climatic resorts, public health protection establishments, etc. Practically speaking, there is no domain of social activity of broad civic interest where the working people have not the right and necessary instrument to exercise their control in their position as owners, producers and end-users of the national wealth as well as masters of social life, rulers of public affairs. By their very composition, by the fact they comprise citizens elected by the staffs of the economic units they work in, the control teams are democratically constituted as authorized representatives of public opinions.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FOREIGN PROPAGANDA ABOUT POLAND

LD091704 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The commentary of the news of the day deals with events in Poland and around Poland, and--as Milika Sundic says--whether there are healthier forces in Poland than its working class:

In the process of the stabilization of the internal situation in Poland which is in progress and which will, in all likelihood, last another year or two--according to some forecasts even considerably longer--new additional troubles have emerged which cast doubt on the earlier pronounced assessments about Poland itself resolving the problems it faces. For recently, the press of the so-called socialist community has carried an increasing number of articles about the activity of antisocialist forces in Poland and has pointed to the resolve of healthy forces to prevent this.

Anti-Sovietism is mentioned for the first time, too. This has not been the case since the unrest in Poland began. The plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, for instance, which was devoted to an analysis of the situation in Poland, adopted conclusions which deviate to a considerable extent from the assessments of the PZPR Central Committee, and one could even say that the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is in a certain sense taking on obligations which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Polish working class. Two conclusions of the plenum are particularly characteristic: They charge all organizations of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society with the task to join the struggle against antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces, and with the task of resolutely nipping in the bud the hostile and diversionist attempts by the above-mentioned forces.

The Polish leadership has never denied the fact that forces which are not in favor of socialism operate in the country. However, nobody has so far asserted--and this is not contained either in the conclusions of the two last plenums of the Central Committee--that these forces are so strong that they could threaten the socialist system in the country. This is precisely why one is surprised about such significance being attached, in Warsaw Pact member-countries and in particular by the Soviet press to the activity of individuals and groups and about so-called healthy forces being pitted against the many million-strong working class of Poland, without pointing out the causes which have led to the present situation in the country and without encouraging efforts already taken by the Polish party in the direction of overcoming the existing situation in the country.

The changes which have taken place in the party and state leadership have marked only the beginning of correcting the mistakes, and anybody who thinks that cadre changes are enough can hardly grasp why they were necessary and what brought them about. The new Polish leadership does not maintain that the situation is not clear to it, but considerable time and sacrifices will still be needed to grasp the causes which have led to the cadre changes and to different approaches to the problems faced by the country and to finally resolving them. Nobody can replace the Polish working class in this and least of all the so-called healthy forces which are being invented by other factors outside Poland and by which they swear. After all, if the situation in Poland was truly such as some people outside Poland see it and, if, at the same time, there are continuing assertions about antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces threatening socialism in Poland, one could ask the question--just as untenable as the overrating of antisocialist and anti-Soviet elements: Has socialism in Poland left any traces whatsoever in the past 35 years? Instead of an answer it is enough to recall the fact which we have stressed several times, that nobody except the Poles themselves is called to lead the country onto the right road. He who doubts this tends to impose his own solution.

## BORBA REPORTS ON POLISH WORK WEEK, PEASANT PROBLEM

AU091508 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 January--The discussions about a 5-day work week have pushed to the front in Poland now. The dispute which arose because of this between the government and the new Solidarity trade union was the reason for Lech Walesa's staying in Warsaw yesterday. As a government spokesman told us, Walesa met with Vice Premier Jagielski. During a 3-hour conversation, they exchanged views on this big problem which any minute threatens to develop into a conflict.

Nothing has been announced officially about this meeting, but one learns in government circles that Jagielski tried to convince the leader of Solidarity of the need to modify the demands about free Saturdays, for the economic situation of the country does not permit a full realization of the summer agreements in this sphere. In this respect the government is partially supported by the press. Some central papers have been carrying a multitude of analyses to show that the country would pay an excessive price for introducing a 5-day week at this time. However, some newspapers support the Solidarity request.

The independent trade unions, however, are persistent and demand a consistent adherence to the agreement. The top leadership of solidarity will meet in Gdansk tomorrow to define its views on this sensitive question, in which every employed Pole is interested. The position of the new trade union is very important, considering that some work organizations threaten to strike unless the problem is solved satisfactorily.

Protest of Farmers

It is not precisely known what the position of the church is on this question, although Walesa also met with the head of the Polish clergy yesterday; Cardinal Wyszynski expressed his full support for the new trade unions, although some other delicate questions--such as the problem of the release of a group of political prisoners--were also broached.

In this way a completely new principle of how to reach accord is beginning to be implemented in the political life of Poland: mutual consultations of the three basic social factors--the party and government, the Solidarity trade union and the church--on all important matters.

Another disputed problem is the organization of private agricultural producers. About a million of them expressed the desire to set up their own Solidarity trade union. Their first request for registration was rejected by a Warsaw court with the explanation that there is no employer-employee nexus. The Supreme Court recently postponed a consideration of the appeal, and a mutually acceptable solution is now being sought.

In the meantime, 70 peasants in a commune near the town of Przemysl occupied the commune administration building and proclaimed a sitdown strike, as it has been officially confirmed to us. The strike has been going on for several days, and the rebellious peasants demand that they be allowed to set up a trade union. In addition they demand more aid to private producers and an improvement of the general situation in agriculture.

These two disputed problems seriously increased the temperature this winter. Some "hot" polemics in the press have been added. Some of these are of an essential nature.

Reform and Democracy

The new chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY seems to be addressing somebody in the political leadership of the country when he says that there are some politicians who believe that it is merely necessary to carry out some reforms in the economy, and the rest will resolve itself. Jerzy Wojcik tells such people that there is no reconstruction or reform without democracy and reminds them of 1956 and 1970 "when daring and critical assessments were gradually eliminated, all thought of reform was then rejected and the dangers of the next crisis soon appeared on the horizon."

In the economic field, Stefan Bratkowski, president of the Polish journalists union, has entered into open polemics with the respective minister's position on the question of requesting a moratorium for the tremendous Polish debt. In his opinion, Poland should not shrink from such a request because it is the only way out of the economic crisis, regardless of all the economic consequences that may arise from it.

Polemics of this kind, which are numerous, indicate a completely different climate in the democratization of life. This is evident not only in the press and other information media but also at all the meetings in work organizations.

GLIGORIJEVIC DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD120354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--Member of the Federal Executive Council and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to COMECON (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) Dr. Slobodan Gligorijevic, left for Moscow today to take part there in the 98th session of the COMECON Executive Committee, on the basis of the 1964 agreement between the Yugoslav Government and COMECON.

The session will consider questions of specialization and co-operation in production of means of transportation and machine-tools in the next five-year period, which is of mutual interest to Yugoslavia and the COMECON member countries.

DRAGAN MEETS WITH IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD111956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who led the Yugoslav delegation at the sixth session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, met in Baghdad today with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister. In a lengthy, open and friendly conversation, they exchanged views on the development of bilateral cooperation as well as on topical issues of international relations, in particular on the situation in that region and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In connection with the session of the mixed committee, the two sides positively assessed its results and expressed the wish that the entire relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq should continue to be promoted. In this connection, it was stressed that cooperation between the two countries also contributes to strengthening the nonaligned movement.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz acquainted Zvone Dragan with the Iraqi assessment of the situation in the region and with the attitudes in connection with resolving the existing conflict with Iran.

During the talks, the need was particularly stressed to find a peaceful, just and honorable solution, with the active involvement of the nonaligned movement, on the basis of the principles of the nonaligned policy and with the participation of the United Nations and other international forums.

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, left Baghdad together with members of the Yugoslav delegation. The delegation was seen off by Tahir Tawfiq, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of industry and minerals. Zivko Mucalov, SFRY ambassador in Iraq, who as member of the delegation also participated in the work of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee, was also at the send-off ceremony.

VRHOVEC TALKS WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD111724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Pakistan are interested in the success of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi next month. This point was stressed in the talks held in Belgrade yesterday evening between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Pakistani Minister for Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi.

Agha Shahi arrived in the Yugoslav capital yesterday afternoon for aone-day working visit.

The two ministers exchanged views on the international situation and the forthcoming non-aligned conference.

They expressed the conviction that the conference will give a major contribution to the joint action of non-aligned countries, especially in regard to stopping deterioration of the international situation.

In particular, Agha Shahi and Josip Vrhovec reviewed the situation in western Asia and the Middle East. Shahi informed Vrhovec about the latest development of the situation in southwest Asia, in the light of the UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan, and the Pakistani views on the possibilities of finding a peaceful settlement of the problem.

They also discussed the possibilities of non-aligned countries' engagement in seeking a peaceful and just solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. In doing so, they proceeded from the communique issued at the end of the consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of six non-aligned countries held in Belgrade early in November, 1980.

Vrhovec and Agha Shahi assessed the development of Yugoslav-Pakistani relations as favourable.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL JASARI ON LIVING STANDARD

AU102035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Kosta Krajincevic interview with Sefcet Jasari, member of the Council Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY], on social policy measures in work collectives, following interviews with workers and officials of the Zorka chemical plant of Sabac, held at the CTUY Council in Belgrade--date not given, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Jasari, you are familiar with the Zorka example. Would you comment on it?

[Answer] The Zorka example is not an isolated example in our country. There are many such work collectives.

There are not only work organizations and work collectives, but we also have a large number of communes, that is communal organizations, which as early as in 1980 adopted specific programs on measures to protect the standard of living of the working people, particularly those categories of workers who have low incomes per family members. I believe that this was not only necessary, but was a need of ours, because in this way we can protect the standard of living of those working people who, under current conditions, are most affected by the costs of living and prices which, I would say, are rather high. It was necessary to undertake something in this field.

I would agree with all those comrades who advocate that the standard of living be protected primarily through higher production, higher productivity--that is, a higher income--on the one hand, and a more just policy of income distribution--that is, by stimulating people more toward production and productivity--of distribution according to work and the results of work, on the other hand.

I believe that certain collectives, and in this connection also the Zorka collective of Sabac, are among those good examples which have undertaken specific actions and contributed to alleviating the blows resulting from an excessive increase in prices and the cost of living.

[Question] However, Comrade Jasari, when we speak about this it is necessary to recall that Zorka is one of those collectives which has never operated at a loss. The Zorka collective and other collectives like it can afford to implement such meaures to protect the workers' standard of living. What should those collectives and work organizations do which have no such material resources?

[Answer] As in the resolution for 1981, our orientation is toward the necessity to make efforts and create opportunities for certain subsidies, particularly when products are involved which have the greatest influence on the working people's cost of living. What is involved are agricultural or food products. For this reason, we believe and propose that all sociopolitical communities--the republics and provinces, and communes--take specific measures aimed at finding possibilities for subsidizing certain products which affect the working people's standard of living. This is one problem in this wider field.

Further, I believe that those collectives which are unable to do that--such as the Zorka work collective or other work collectives-- should, in my view, rely on broader solidarity. This means that certain actions should be financed from the funds of self-managing interest communities. Accordingly, we will have to look outside the basic organizations. For this reason I believe--as you have said in reference to those basic organizations which have no material resources--that this solidarity should be developed as much as possible on the level of the work organization and then on the level of the composite organization. When we see that this is impossible on the level of a composite organization, then we must see what is possible on the level of a broader sociopolitical community; that is, on the town level and so forth.

## DJURANOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD092252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 9 Jan (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, within the framework of customary practice of direct meetings and exchange of views, is paying a 2-day working visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina together with his associates. He was briefed in the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today on the results of socialist socioeconomic development and of implementing the policy of economic stabilization during the past medium-term period, on the basic guidelines of the development of the republic in 1981, on the topical problems of individual branches of industry and on other matters of development in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

As reported, Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who was accompanied by his associates, made the assessment that the past 5 year period has been the most dynamic of the past three medium-term periods. This is confirmed by the fact that during this period the social product of the economy as a whole had increased by about 37 percent and the physical volume of industrial production by about 44 percent. Over 140,000 workers had been employed, positive changes had occurred in the structure of the economy, and organizations of associated labor had become incorporated in the international economic exchange on a more firm basis.

President Renovica acquainted the president of the Federal Executive Council with the preparations carried out in organizing the 14th Winter Olympic Games and especially with the proposal to ensure the funds to finance them.

At the end of the conversation Veselin Djuranovic stressed that these working consultations were very useful and that they provided a good opportunity for the discussion of topical questions of socioeconomic development of the socialist republics, of autonomous provinces and of our country as a whole.

Speaking of the priority tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country in 1981, President Djuranovic stressed, among other things, the importance of applying the law on prices and of establishing new relations in the sphere of prices in which a higher level of cooperation between the republics, provinces and the federation had to be brought about, not only to monitor the development but primarily in order to take concrete measures in this sector. He then pointed out the need to improve the situation in the field of economic relations with foreign countries and consistently to apply legal enactments. In this connection the primary task is to go on reducing the country's balance of payments deficit which will certainly call for greater efforts than those made last year, when first significant results were attained. This, stressed Djuranovic, will be the central question of the realization of the policy of stabilization.

The president of the Federal Executive Council also pointed out the tasks stemming from the resolution for 1981, such as consolidation of the material basis of associated labor, rationalization of social consumption at all levels, the struggle for the implementation of the planned level of industrial production which, he stressed, is not spectacular, but is in keeping with realistic possibilities, and also better supplies of commodities, reproduction material and equipment for the market and the economy.

During his stay in Sarajevo, President Djuranovic visited the Sipad composite organization of associated labor and UPI [Ujedinjena Poljoprivreda, Promet Industrija--United Agriculture, Trade and Industry] and was briefed on the results attained and plans for further development. In the organization committee president Djuranovic was informed in detail about the preparations for organization of the 14th Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

AU091915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 81 p 3

[M.A. report]

[Text] Pristina, 5 January--In the first 9 months of last year, the Kosovo League of Communists increased its ranks by 4,949 new members. At the end of September, it had a total of 88,137 members in 3,085 basic organizations of the League of Communists.

Most of the newly admitted members are students and apprentices, 42.38 percent, and workers, 19.43 percent. The share of farmers is barely 11.49 percent and this is assessed as unsatisfactory. [paragraph continues]

This data was presented at today's session of the commission for development, organizational development and cadre policy of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists.

It was noted that the overall results in admitting new members were satisfactory. However, there are circles which take insufficient account of the admission of certain groups of people--for instance, it is strange that in the 9-month period, only nine women were admitted to the League of Communists in Prizren, although it is well known that nearly half of those employed in associated labor are women. A similar situation exists in some other communes, particularly with farmers. This year and in the following years, this task is of extraordinary importance for the League of Communists.

KRAGUJEVAC PARTY BODY CENSURES LOCAL OFFICIALS

AU111640 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 80 p 4

[S. Jankovic report]

[Summary] Kragujevac, 24 Dec--The Communal Committee of the League of Communists at its session last night adopted a report of its working group on "occurrences and problems" examined since 4 November. "The behavior of a certain number of leaders has inflicted damage on the political situation in Kragujevac. They are responsible for it and ideological-educational measures were taken against them; for a number of other people in responsible posts in the administration and the economy, their basic organizations will do the same."

A warning was issued by the committee to Borivoj Petrovic, president of the Communal Assembly, and to Dragisa Dragojlovic, president of the Executive Council of the commune. Comradely criticism was handed to Petar Lovcanin, vice president of the Communal Assembly; Mirko Vasiljevic, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Communal Assembly; and Radoslav Rankovic, assistant director general of Crvena Zastava and president of the Associated Labor Chamber.

These officials built their own family houses at a time when housing plots are rare, building materials are scarce and housing credits are tight. "They all obtained high bank loans according to the existing banking conditions, except for the vice president of the Communal Assembly who did not use a loan." They also used their position to obtain suitable building plots.

The Communal Committee recommended that basic organizations of the League of Communists should examine the situation in communal administration departments, the Kragujevac branch of Jugobanka, the land survey administration and the Napredak housing cooperative. The basic organizations of the League of Communists should also examine the responsibility of six other officials who have built, or are building, their houses.

BRIEFS

ZAGREB RADIO DIRECTOR DIES--Zagreb, 10 Jan (TANJUG)--Franko Vinter, general director of Zagreb Radio and Television and member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, today died in Zagreb after a long and grave illness. He was born in Bjelovar on 14 May 1926. He was appointed general director of Zagreb Radio and Television in March 1972. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 10 Jan 81 LD]